The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,458—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1888.

NOVEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

POONA.

THE CLUB HOTEL.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL in the Station. Rates considerably REDUCED for the Cold Season. FIRST-CLASS TABLE and AIRY APARTMENTS.

NO EXTRAS.

N. S. GRIFFIN, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday,
* ASSAM	3033	800	G. W. F. Browne.	9th Nov.
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	22nd ,,
† HYDASPES	2934	500	W. P. Thompson	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan. 1889.
B.L. CLYDE	4186	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about.
CLYDE	4126	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st December 1888.	

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 17th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA	8th Dec. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

assoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 22nd Oct., 1888.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November, at 4 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

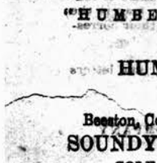
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 0 Berth in the Prince's Dock by 3 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 2, 1888.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CANTERBURY," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain K. MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1888.

FACTS!

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	,,	153
TANDEMS	8	,,	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, our of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,

WORKS—

Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST, WITH FULL SPECIFICATIONS, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 12th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,902 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17st November, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 7th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 6th November, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAPES,
NUTS,
STILTON CHEESE,
GORGONZOLA CHEESE,
ROQUEFORT CHEESE.

Are now in stock

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS—

	Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in tins of 1lb. each	1 12
,, Speed's East Indian ,,	0 13
BARLEY, Fine Pearl, in tins of 2lbs. ,,	0 10
,, Robinson's Patent, prepared, 1lb. tins ,,	0 10
BAKING POWDER. Borwick's 1s. bottles ,,	0 13
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin.	1 4
,, ,, ,, 4 ,,	2 4
,, ,, MUTTON 2 oz. tin, 1-8 ; 4 oz. tin	2 8
,, ,, CHICKEN 2 oz. tin, 1-12 ; 4 ,,	3 4
,, CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA ,,	1 8
,, MUTTON BROTH ,,	2 4
,, CHICKEN BROTH ,,	3 8
COCOA, EPPS' per 1 lb. tin	1 0
,, Treacher's Soluble Dietetic 1 ,,	0 15
,, Van Houten's ½ ,,	1 9
COCOATINA, Schweitzer's tin 0-12 &	1 8
COCOA NIBS 1lb. tin	1 8
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, 1lb. tin	0 10
,, ,, Kingsford Oswego, per packet	0 8
GELATINE, Nelson's Patent, in 1 & 2 oz. pkts. per doz.	0 5
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER, per oz.	0 6
,, Blanc Mange Powder ,, box	0 6
,, Custard Powder ,, ,,	0 6
,, Ginger Beer Powder ,, ,,	0 6
GROATS, ROBINSON'S PATENT, prepared per tin	0 10
GROUND RICE, 1lb. tin ,,	0 10
HARP'S FOOD, in packets per pkt	0 12
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut, per oz. pkt	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD, Savory and Moore's per tin	0 10
LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT 2 oz. jar	1 2
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 0
MACCARONI, 2lb. tin per tin	1 8
MILK CONDENSED (Milkmaid Brand) ,,	0 7
,, ,, Nestle's ,,	0 7
UNSWEETENED MILK ,,	0 8
MELLING'S FOOD, for Infants & Invalids per bottle 0-15 ; per doz	10 4
,, ,, ,, and Invalid's per bottle 1-10 ; per doz	17 0
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD per tin	1 8
OATMEAL, best coarse Scotch, in tins of 2lb.	0 12
PEA FLOUR, 1 lb. tin per tin	0 9
PEARL BARLEY, 2 lb. tin ,,	0 10
REVALENTA ARABICA, Biscuits and Food ,,	2 6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS ,,	2 4
,, RUSKS ,,	2 0
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2lb. tins or bottles ,,	0 9
SPLIT PEAS, 4 lb. tins ,,	0 14
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2lb. tins each	0 11
VERMICELLI, finest white, Neapolitan, 2 lb. tins ,,	1 8
YEAST POWDER, Yeatman's ,,	0 10
VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE per bot	3 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"ARTISTIC MILLINERY."

"SPECIALITIES IN HATS."

The "Directoire," trimmed in the Leading Styles.

The "Dorothy," trimmed Lace and Flowers.

The "Gainsboro," Lace Hats on Gold and Silver Tinsel Frames to match Costumes.

New Styles in Toques, in Shot Velvets and Watered Plushes, very unique and becoming.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TUDOR SHAPE.

(Straight side.)

GLASSWARE.

	Per Dozen.	Rs. a.
Sherry and Port Glasses	,,	6 8
Claret	,,	7 8
Champagne	,,	9 8
Liqueur	,,	5 8
Hock Green	,,	10 0
Handled Custards	,,	10 0
Finger Glasses	,,	15 0
Tumbler Stands	,,	7 8
Beer Glasses	,,	6 8
Soda Tumblers	,,	11 0
Decanters, quart	Each	6 4
Decanters, pint	,,	4 8
Claret Decanters	,,	9 8
Flower Tubes	Per Dozen	7 8

Full set for a dozen of the above Rs. 125-8 Cask and Packing Free,

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOSIERY.

TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate they have just received the following new articles :—

COTTON ½ HOSE—	
Plain Brown from	Rs. 5-0 to 13-8 doz.
Plain White ,,	,, 13-8 to 14-8 ,,
Fancy Striped ,,	,, 11-0 to 18-8 ,,
Fancy Mixed ,,	,, 13-8 to 18-0 ,,
Plain Fancy Colours ,,	,, 12-8 to 18-0 ,,
Navy Blue, Cotton Embroidered ,,	,, 20-0 to 25-0 ,,
Black, Cotton Embroidered ,,	27-0 ,,
LISLE THREAD ½ HOSE—	
Plain White ,,	,, 16-0 to 18-8 ,,
Fancy Coloured ,,	,, 15-0 to 28-0 ,,
Fancy Striped ,,	,, 20-0 to 25-0 ,,
BEST QUALITY, PURE SILK ½ HOSE—	
Black Embroidered Colours per pair	Rs. 8-0
Fancy Coloured Embroidered Self. ,,	,, 8-0
THIN MERINO ½ HOSE—	
Plain Self Drabs from	Rs. 16-0 to 21-8 doz.
Drab Fancy Stripes ,,	,, 15-0 to 35-0 ,,
CASHMERE ½ HOSE—	
All Shades ,,	,, 16-8 to 21-8 ,,
HANDKNITTED ½ HOSE—	
Heather Mixtures ,,	,, 18-0 to 19-8 doz.

HANDKNITTED HOSE—	
Fancy Mixed and Navy Blue from	Rs. 33-0 to 54-0 doz.
BANIANS.	
INDIA GAUZE, ½ Sleeves from	Rs. 20-0 to 22-0 doz.
Fine Gauze, ½ Sleeves ,,	,, 23-0 to 33-0 ,,
Elastic Gauze, ½ Sleeves ,,	,, 40-0 to 48-0 ,,
Superfine Gauze, ½ Sleeves ,,	,, 53-0 to 80-0 ,,
Silk and Wool Gauze, ½ Sleeves ,,	,, 77-0 to 105 ,,
Stout White Merino, Long Sleeves ,,	,, 57-0 to 80-0 ,,
Stout Shetland Lambswool, Long Sleeves ,,	,, 64-0 to 83-0 ,,
DRAWERS AND PANTS.	
India Gauze Drawers, short	Rs. 34-0 to 41-0 doz.
Elastic Gauze Drawers ,,	,, 49-0 to 66-0 ,,
Elastic Gauze Pants, long ,,	,, 49-0 to 66-0 ,,
Stout White Merino Pants long ,,	,, 77-0 to 94-0 ,,
Stout Shetland Lambswool Pants, long ,,	,, 77-0 to 94-0 ,,
Striped or Plain Coloured Bathing Drawers ,,	,, 1-4 to 2-4 p. pair

White Kid Gloves.
Dogskin Gloves.
Knitted Gloves.
Ties and Scarves.
Turkish Towels.
Dressing Gowns.
Cholera Belts.

White Evening Ties.
Black Do.
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Striped Silk Gymkhana Squares.
Cash's Towels.
Braces of all descriptions.
Travelling Rugs and Mauds.

RAIN AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
&c., &c., &c.

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KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED,

DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Is the

MOST COMPLETE IN INDIA.

BEING constantly in touch with all the Principal Manufacturers, we are in receipt of NEW INVENTIONS and IMPROVED APPARATUS, simultaneously with their Introduction at Home—a matter of great Importance and Value to Surgeons practising in India.

A carefully Revised and profusely Illustrated Catalogue of

INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,

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Instruments for

CAPITAL AND MINOR OPERATIONS,

Amputations, Necrosis, &c.

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ANTISEPTIC APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.

PRIME CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

WE have just received a Fresh Supply of our CHOICE CIGARS & CHEROOTS as under :—

		Rs. a.		
NOBLES WITH STRAW, a really good Cheroot and one that we can recommend	per box of 100	1 12		
THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with straw, light coloured leaf, smoke freely, leaving a fine white ash	per box of 100	1 14	per 1,000	17 0
JAVA.—ALBERT No. 1, an extremely mild choice brand, very highly recommended, for burning uniformly, with the flavour and bouquet of the real Havannah, and leaving a beautifully white ash ; extremely popular	per box of 100	3 4	per 1,000	30 0
JAVA—ALBERT No. 2, just as choice a Cigar as the above, but smaller	per box of 100	3 0	per 1,000	27 0
HAVANNAH.—I. Similar Cigars to the highly popular and renowned variety known as "Beehives"	per box of 100	2 0	per 1,000	18 0
HAVANNAH.—II. As No. I., but smaller ; both the above sorts are unequalled as to quality	per box of 100	1 12	per 1,000	15 5

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND MERCHANTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

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TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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H. E. LORD REAY,
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AND THE
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P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

				Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,			by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face	do.		by Tobias	75
Do. Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting	do.	do.	by do.	85
Do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face	do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do.	do.	do.	by R. White	70
Do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do.	do.	do.	by Benson	45

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BOMBAY,	AND	POONA,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,		11, STAFF LINES,
Opposite Clock Tower.		Opposite Napier Hotel.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 32 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SPECIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

JUST LANDED

HATS !
HATS ! !
HATS ! ! !

FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

	Rs.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	9-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen.	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all Shades	

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3 8
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14 8

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	,, 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	,, 6 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0

(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 22 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,, 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,, 6 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens	,, 3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

CROFTON AND FERRELL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

In Consequence of the Great Success of

DAVID GARRICK,

It will be repeated

THIS EVENING, NOV. 7.

THURSDAY, NOV. 8.

PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

Supported by a Powerful Cast.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

Boxes, Rs. 12.

MACCABE

IN INDIA,

THE FAMOUS MIMIC VOCALIST AND CHARACTER DELINEATOR,

Will make his First Appearance IN BOMBAY AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

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GOLD HUNTING SELF-STRIKING CLOCK WATCH. Best Duplex Escapement Seconds, Jewelled, Compensation Balance, constructed to strike of itself the Hours, and Quarters of Hours, by Jas. McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, with Certificate, dated 23rd July, 1887. No. 05251. Price Rs. 1,250, net cash.

With a solid 18-carat Gold Hall Marked Buckle and Strap, and Fetter pattern, full size Albert Chain, attached with seal and key, weighing more than thirteen tolas. Price Rs. 400, net cash.

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37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. LAKHMIDAS *alias* CHOONILAL HARIDAS has contracted to sell the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1888:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land, containing by admeasurement 86 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 5071, Street Nos. 51 and 53, all which premises are situate at and on the eastern side of Bhooleshwar Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage or gully, on or towards the west by the Bholeshwar Road, on or towards the north by the property of Oodheyjee Meghjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Narotamdas Raghoonathdas, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lakhmidas *alias* Choonilal Haridas.

MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR, Purchaser's Attorneys.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES—For Wood, Coal, Coke, Charcoal, Kerosine Oil or Spirits of Wine, with the latest improvements. Send for full Illustrated Catalogue.

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Fitted with Wicker Basket for Linen, Stout Leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.

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TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., Price List on Application.

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No Kitchen Complete without One. An invaluable adjunct to my COOKING RANGES, Furnished with Hooks for Game, &c.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

HUNDREDS of 'XMAS TREES are supplied by us every year, and our assortment this year excels by far to any previous importations.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE Bombay Saw Mills Company (in Liquidation), will be SOLD by Public Auction, TOMORROW, on the premises, at Tank Bunder, 3 p.m.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TO LET, for OFFICES or RESIDENCE. Top floor, 19, Esplanade Road, above Bourne and Shepherd.—Apply on the premises.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

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VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

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CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. *Very* useful for printing circulars, *etc.* Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

OUR OFFICE has been REMOVED to No. 31 and 33, Esplanade Road, formerly occupied by Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

E. SPINNER & Co.,

A MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN wishes an Engagement in a Mercantile Firm, has a fair knowledge of Piece-Goods, and Bazaar Work, good references. Address "G. E. D.," care of this paper.

JUST ARRIVED, a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Tennis Shoes, Ladies' and Gent's Brown Russia Leather Boots and Shoes made to order.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

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FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can b easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Refined Petroleum or Kerosine Oil, as the Company may require during the year 1889; estimated at 12,000 cases.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 as security for the due completion of the contract, and which security may at any time be forfeited to the Railway Company without the necessity of proving any actual loss by the transaction should the contractor fail to carry out all the terms and conditions of the engagement, will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 7th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd October 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., Required by the Company, during 12 Months, commencing 1st January, 1889.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p. m. Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

This Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failing which, on the Contractors' part, the Railway Company may Cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples of the Articles seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent reserves the right to accept any one or more items without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd October, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PEEROZBAI, wife of MANEKJEE NANABHOY MOTABHOY, and the said Maneckjee Nanabhoy have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Purshotum Chimnajee Street now called Pitha Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 112 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 304, new No. 5223, old Survey No. 444, and new Survey No. 8950, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Rustomjee Framna, on or towards the west by the said Pitha Street, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Byramjee Luskary, and on or towards the south by Parsee Fire Temple, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 19, and ward No. 1401, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Peerozbai.—Dated this 30th day of October, 1888.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIN, Purchaser's Attorneys.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Devines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary. But practical proof—experiment and observation—of the truth of Phrenology, should first be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 159 OF 1887.

RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanooman Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay............Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of DAMODHUR LUCKMIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, and PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, both residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ....Defendants

AND

SUIT No. 214 OF 1887,

PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will of DAMODHUR LUKHMIDAS, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay aforesaid, and RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Hanooman Gully, in the City of Bombay............Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suits and bearing date the thirteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in three lots, before GEORGE H. FARRAN, Esq. the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in the abovementioned suits, namely, Runchordas Premjee, Dewcorebai and Premabai or any of them, in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Pension and Tax Land situate on the east side of the Kalbadevi road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly computed to contain 1680 8-9 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as containing an area of 1762 square yards (for which the annual ground rent charged by Government is Rupees six, anna one, and pies eleven) but found by a recent Survey to contain 1988 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the said Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 274, new No 1905, old Survey No. 75, and new Survey No. 1490, together with all the two Dwelling Houses, eight shops fronting the Kalbadevi Road with eight dwelling rooms over such Shops, Godowns, Privies and outbuildings and erections on the said piece of land, which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 462, 471, and Street Nos. 1, 7, 253, 255, 257, 269, and 271, and bounded on the east partly by the house in the possession of Venayek Purushram Bevelkar and partly by the property of Bapu Bhajibhut Senday, on the west by the said Kalbadevi Road, on the north by property formerly belonging to the said Venayek Purushram Bevelkar and now to Govindram Dwarkadas Anandjee Valjee and Ladha Kalyan, and on the south partly by a passage and partly by the property formerly of the late Kasinath Joshi and now of Ramjee Lukhmidas, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Dewcorebai, and Premabai and the tenants of the said Dewcorebai, which said piece of land is delineated on a plan filed in the office of the said acting Commissioner, and is surrounded on such plan with a red boundary line.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land situate on the east side of the public road leading from Malabar Hill Road to Walkeshwar Temple, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 301 square yards, together with the Dharamsala standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Gopal Ramchandra Vagle, on the west by the aforesaid public road leading to Walkeshwar Temple, on the north by the Dharamsala belonging to Ookerda Doongersey, Goverdhan Banjee and Bhoja Karrimsey, and on the south by the Dharamsala of Purshotumjee Mungaljee, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Dewcorebai.

LOT No. 3.

All those pieces of land or fields situate in the village of Mowjay Oulay, in Salsette Taluka, of the Collectorate of Tanna, called or known by the following names, that is to say:—

Names of Field.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Measurement. Acres.	Measurement. Goontas.	Govt. dues.	Total.
Gooyaree ...	104	3	..	21½	3 0 0	
Do. ..	104	4	...	½	0 1 0	
Paday	117	3	2	1½	12 0 0	
Do.	118	2	..	20½	3 4 0	
Moongee ...	128	1	1	37	1 0 0	
Moongichakhas	128	2	...	11	1 4 0	
Moraykhachar	152	3	..	16½	5 8 0	
Virith .....,	169	4	..	14½	1 4 0	
Khativda ..	192	5,6,7	...	39½	5 1 0	
Tickenranardi	191	5	..	19¾	1 15 0	
Girjaray	104	2	..	2	0 0 6	
Paday	106	14,15	2	16	2 0 0	
Do.	117	1	..	3	0 1 0	
Khutumkhund ashind......	124	3	..	16	0 5	
Gadaydeo ...	Do.	7	2	2	1 8	
Jadachamol.	Do.	9	3	8	2 8	
Paday	Do.	11	—	14	0 4	
Oomhari	158	10	1	16	1 0	
Khatinda ..	197	26	..	12	0 4	
Ranavnad ...	Do.	30	...	20	0 7	
Moraykhar..	161	8	..	13	0 4	55 2 5
		Total	19	4	51 14 6	
		Local	fund	dues.	3 3 11	

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown Attornies for the Defendants in the first abovementioned Suit and for the Plaintiff in the second abovementioned Suit No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of September 1888.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMBIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

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Our special light makes in Corkscrews and Twills for Dress Suits.

We have also an extensive choice of BREECHES materials, comprising VELVET CORDS, WHIP CORDS, CHIPPING NORTON TWEEDS, DOES, MOLESKINS, and CASHMERES.

WE GUARANTEE PERFECT FIT, FASHIONABLE CUT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

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CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS,	do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

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THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY

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BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, postage extra.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 6; interleaved, Rs. 6 [illegible]

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officials under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

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Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.

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The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

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From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Standing Committee of the Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th :—H. M. S. Serapis, from Portsmouth. Yesterday :—Huzara (s), from London ; Zaire (gunboat), Diu ; and Drumberlie (s), Cardiff.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clyde entered the dock on the 5th, and the s. s. Kt. of St. George yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 10 a.m., to-morrow, the 8th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m.

DAVID GARRICK.—Messrs. Crofton and Ferrell's Dramatic Company opened a brief engagement at the Novelty Theatre last evening, "David Garrick" being performed.

BURGLARY.—The house of Goolam Ally Husruffally, in 13th Street Cammateepoora, was broken into on Monday forenoon during complainant's absence, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 375-8 abstracted from a box, which was found broken open.

MACCABE.—The attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement, which appears in another column, announcing the intended visit to Bombay of the ever-popular Maccabe, whose motto "Begone dull care" is ever striking, and whose patrons are always fully satisfied with the entertainment he offers them. Mr. Maccabe is on his way home from Australia.

OFFENDING BOATMEN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Constable Good charged two boatmen, before Mr. Cooper, with navigating their boats in the fair way. The men it appeared, from the statement of Mr. Bridge, a pilot, had attached their boats to the s.s. Pachumba before she had been properly moored. Mr. Bridge explained the danger there was both to the boatmen, his own ship, and the passengers who were being taken into the boats. It was further stated that the men had been punished before for a similar offence, and fined Rs. 10 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—This evening, at the Yacht Club, the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme, commencing at 5-45 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Chaine De Fleurs	Faust.
Overture	Emma Di Resburgo	Meyerbeer.
Valse	Novellen	Gung'l.
Gavotte	Louis XIII	Handel.
Valse	Le Premier Baiser	Lamothe.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Galop	Eisenbahn	Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLERS.—Nubbeebux Muckoo and sixteen others were yesterday charged by Acting Superintendent Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gambling on Saturday night last in a common gaming-house at Mudunpoora, near the old Byculla Race Course, with cards and money. The whole of the accused were convicted. The first named and three others, being old offenders, were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Ruckmee, a woman, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon two separate charges, one with removing a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 2, from the person of a child, the daughter of Bunnoo, woman, living at Falkland Road, on the 2nd instant, and the other with having in her possession another silver anklet valued at Rs. 2, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was arrested while in the act of removing the anklet from the child. She was convicted on both the charges, and sentenced to a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TROOPS FOR INDIA BY H.M.S. SERAPIS.

H. M. S. INDIAN TROOPSHIP SERAPIS arrived in harbour on Monday evening, with troops from England in command of Captain F. R. Boardman. The troops, the bulk of whom, has been drafted to reinforce infantry battalions in India, form nearly eleven regiments, numbering 68 officers with 11 ladies and 7 children and 1,220 rank-and-file with 41 women and 35 children. With these the Serapis left Portsmouth on the 10th ultimo, and called at the intermediate ports, making a fine passage. She passed Perim on the 29th, and thence to Bombay experiencing the same gale that met the mail steamer Clyde with heavy seas and high winds. On the 3rd of this month James Oates, an A. B. of the ship's company, died. The troops were all landed yesterday at the Sassoon Dock, whence they were despatched to their respective destinations in the evening. The largest draft of 156 is from the 1st battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment and goes to Mhow and the other troops have been told off as under :—2nd battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 120 strong, will be sent to Bareilly ; 1st East Surrey, 133, to Allahabad ; 1st Leinster, 125, Fort William ; 1st East Kent, 113, Lucknow ; 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, 126, Bareilly ; 1st Border Regiment, 107, Sialkot ; 1st Connaught Rangers, 107, Jullunder ; 1st Duke of Cornwall, 75, Bellary ; 1st Hampshire, 57, Rangoon ; 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 105, Ahmednagar ; and about sixty individual officers will join as ordered hereafter. As usual, the Bengal Army List absorbs the largest portion of the troops thus brought out, for whose conveyance three special troop trains left Bombay last evening. The names of the officers and their familis, who were on board, are as follows :—Lieutenant-Colonel C J and Mrs Bromhead, S W Borderers; Surgeon-Majors J R Greenhill, and D C and Mrs Grose and child, Medical Staff; Majors H V Cowan, R H A, H R Cook, Manchester Regt, G A and Mrs Ashley, Duke of Cornwell L I, and F W Birch, Lancashire Fusiliers; Surgeons W Heffernan, F W Reid, and G E Hale, Medical Staff; Veterinary Surgeons W and Mrs Gladstone, E R C Butler, A V D; Captains R J Wilbraham, Duke of Cornwall L I; J A Bland, Lancashire Fusiliers, E R Scott, Leicester Regt, J G and Mrs Barkley and one child, Bedford Regt, R E Golightly, 4th K R R Borderers, C F Baxter, Gloucester Regt, F F and Mrs Minchin and one child, R A, and J R K Birch, Cheshire Regt; Sub-Inspector G Ruggles, Army Schools; Rev J L Lonergan, R C Chaplain; Lieutenants A G V Chichester, 2nd Connaught Rangers, G F Whitehead, Munster Fusiliers, A E R Tucker, Cheshire Regt, R W H Ronaldson, Highland L I; Lieut and Quartermaster F H Charters and three children, 2nd Dragoon Guards; 2nd-Lieutenants J G H Kinahan, Royal Irish Regt, A G Cayley, W York Regt, A W Gennington, Border Regt, E E B Brans, Manchester Regt, S H Climo, Border Regt, W A McC Waller, North Lanc Regt, E E D Thornton, Munster Fus, G C Digan, Connaught Rangers, R C R Owen, Oxford L I, C L Hervey, Border Regt, Hon R A S North, 2nd Hussars, E J Nairne, R A, J F Wolseley, Cheshire Regt, G Conway-Gordon, 1st Dragoon Guards, N M Smyth, 2nd Dragoon Guards, J C V A Marryat, 8th Hussars, W L M Lee, Warwick Regt, D B Blakeway, and A C Ralph, Liverpool Regt, P E Ricketts, Devon Regt, A M Doveton, and E W Thompson, Bedford Regt, A E Gogarty, and A R Nethersole, Royal Scots Fusiliers, J W Lightfoot, and W H F Basevi, South Wales Borderers, J L R Gordon, Worcester Regt, F H Moline, and F J D Henslowe, E Surrey Regt, F J Moberly, Oxford L I, C E A Jourdain, North Lancashire Regt; C P Down, G C Rigby and S H Polleo, Wiltshore Regt, W E D de Vitre, H F A Pearson and R S Weston, Manchester Regt, W F Cold Beck, Royal Irish Fusiliers, W J Bell, Seaforth Highlanders, C W D Pollard, Leinster Regt; also General Williams, Miss Madden, Mrs Huggins, wife of Captain Huggins, Bengal Staff Corps; Mrs Bond, wife of Captain Bond, Border Regt; Mrs Seaman, wife of Lieut and Qr-Mr Seaman, W Riding Regt; and a girl of Captain Wherry, Madras Staff Corps.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. "Werneth Hall," in the Prince's Dock, at 11 a.m.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

TWELFTH DAY.

WHEN the Court opened at 11 a.m. on Monday, Mr Latham on behalf of Government said that this was the day on which they had to show cause why the original statements made by witnesses should not be produced. The affidavits had been sworn, and before discussing them he would wish to give his learned friend an op- portunity of reading them.

The following are the three affidavits of Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., and Mr. H. Ommanney, C.S., which have been sworn :—

In the matter of Act 37 of 1850, and in the matter of accusations made against Arthur Travers Crawford, in the prosecution of the Government of Bombay, I John Nugent, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, make oath and say :—

1.—I have read a copy of the summons issued herein by the Honourable the Commissioners, dated 29th October, 1888.

2.—With reference to the sub-clause (*a*) I say to the best of my recollection and belief that the only statements, notes or memoranda of statements made or answers given by any of the witnesses mentioned in the lists of witnesses annexed to the charges, numbered 1 to 33 inclusive, that I have taken down or written are :—

(1)—Pencil notes of a statement made to me by Mr. Pense on the 20th June, 1888, which I on the 21st idem incorporated in a confidential report to the Honourable Board. The pencil notes were destroyed when I wrote my report, but the report is still in existence.

(2)—A statement of Luxmon Chintamon Phadke, which I took down in writing shortly before the date of Mr. Crawford's suspension.

3.—I object to produce the two abovementioned documents on the ground that the communications therein stated relate to an affair of State and were made to me in official confidence, and that I consider the public interests would suffer by disclosure.

4.—With reference to sub-clause (*b*) of the said summons I say that two letters, dated 23rd May, 1888, and 20th June, 1888, were received by me from Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam. I had previously had an interview with Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam, and some days after such interview made a narrative statement of what took place at our interview.

5.—With reference to the said clause (*b*) I further say that after statements had been made to me by Balaji Gungadhar Sathe on the 29th and 30th June, 1888, I wrote a general sketch of what he had told me to the Honourable Mr. Richey in a demi-official letter.

6.—I further say that I had confidential interviews with persons other than the said Bhimbhai Kirparam and Balaji Gungadhar Sathe in the course of enquiries made prior to the suspension of Mr. Crawford, and concerning some of their verbal statements to me I have reported to Government.

7.—Save as aforesaid there are to the best of my recollection and belief no original documents containing statements, notes or memoranda of statements made or answers given by Bhimbhai Kirparam, Balaji Gungadhur Sathe, or any other persons to me.

8.—I object to produce any documents referred to in paras. 4, 5, and 6 hereof, on the ground that the same relate to an affair of State, and that the communications therein stated were made to me in official confidence, and that I consider that the public interests would suffer by disclosure.

Sworn at Mahableshwar the 3rd day of Nov. 1888. Before me (Signed) P. MURPHY Supt. Mahableshwar, 1st Class Magt.	(Sd) J. NUGENT Chief Secy. to Govt.

In the matter of Act 37 of 1850 and in the matter of accusations made against Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford on the prosecution of the Government of Bombay.

I, William Lee-Warner, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in charge of the Political Department, make oath and say :—

1.—I have read a copy of the summons issued herein by the Hon'ble Commissioners, dated the 29th October 1888.

2.—With reference to sub-clause (*a*) of the said summons, I say that in my official capacity as Secretary in charge of the Political Department, I have taken down statements or made memoranda of statements of most of the witnesses mentioned in Article of charge No. 29, regarding the alleged payment of Rs. 10,000 on behalf of the Chief of Bhor to Mr. A. T. Crawford, and the statement or memorandum of the statement of one of the witnesses was taken down in my presence by a Government servant, who was assisting me.

3—I am informed and believe that subsequently after I had referred to Government for orders and Government had decided that the matter should form the subject of a charge against Mr. Crawford and had directed me to hand over the papers to Mr. Baines, C.S., additional statements were obtained from two or more of the witnesses by Mr. Baines, who, under the direction of Government, has been assisting the Inspector-General of Police in his enquiries, and I am informed that a statement of one of the witnesses has been taken by Mr. Gamble, C.S., who also, under the direction of Government, has been assisting the Inspector-General of Police.

4.—I object, under Sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act, to produce any of the said statements or memoranda which, I believe, are all in the possession of Mr. Baines, C.S., on the ground that they relate to an affair of State and were made in official confidence, and I consider the public interest would suffer by the disclosure. The statements made to me were distinctly made to me as Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

5.—With reference to sub-clause (*b*) of the said summons I say that statements and memoranda of statements of persons other than those named as witnesses in the said charges have been taken by me as Political Secretary to Government, but such statements or memoranda do not relate to those charges which are at present before the Commission, and I object under Sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act to produce any of the said statements or memoranda or to state by whom they were made, on the ground that they relate to an affair of State and were made in official confidence, and I consider the public interests would suffer by their disclosure.

Sworn at Poona this 5th day of November 1888. Before me H. O. QUIN, Secy., to Commission.	W. LEE-WARNER, Secy. to Govt., Political Dept.

In the matter of Act 37 of 1850 and in the matter of accusations made against Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, on the prosecution of the Govern-ment of Bombay.

I, Henry Travers Ommanney, acting Inspector-General of Police, make oath and say as follows :—

1.—I have read over a copy of the summons issued herein by the Honourable the Commissioners, dated 29th October, 1888.

2.—With reference to sub-clause (*a*) except as regards charge No. 29, as to which I beg to refer to the affidavit of the Secretary to Government, Political Department, I say that statements, notes or memoranda of statements of most of the witnesses mentioned in the printed articles of charge have been taken eitherby me,, or those under the orders of Government have assisted me in the enquiries into the allegations against Mr. A. T. Crawford or by the Solicitor to Government or by officers of Government in communication with me.

3.—Government deputed me in my capacity as Inspector-General of Police to enquire into allegations of corruption in the Southern and Central Divisions, and I say that all the said statements and communications were made to me or the other officers above-mentioned in the course of such enquiry and in official confidence. Some of these relate also to matters other than those included in the said articles of charge.

4.—I object under sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act to produce any of the said statements, notes or memoranda, on the ground that they relate to an affair of State and were made in official confidence and that I consider the public interests would suffer by their disclosure.

5.—With reference to sub-clause (*b*) of the said summons, I say that my statements, notes or memoranda of statements of persons other than those named as witnesses in the said charges, have been taken down in the course of my enquiries, and I object under Section 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act, to produce any of the statements, notes or memoranda, or to state by whom they were made, on the ground that they relate to an affair of State, and were made in official confidence, and that I consider the public interests would suffer by such disclosure.

6.—I further submit that under Section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, I cannot be compelled to say from whence I got my information as to the commission of any offence by Mr. A. T. Crawford.

7.—I say that statements, notes, and memoranda are the record of a secret and confidential enquiry, ordered by the Government of Bombay, covering a wide area, and that they contain much information relating to matters other than those now under inquiry by the Commission. It would be highly injurious to the public interests that the information should be disclosed. The statements were made confidentially to various officers of Government, and if it becomes generally known that information given in secrecy cannot be protected against enforced disclosure it will be impossible hereafter to conduct such enquiries with any prospect of success.

Sworn at Poona this 5th day of Nov., 1888, before me. H. O. QUIN, Secretary to Commission.	H. OMMANNEY.

Govind Gopalrao, a peon in the office of the Commissioner C. D., for 21 years, spoke to Yadowrao Sathe having given him one currency note for Rs. 500 about four or five months ago, and asked witness to go to the Treasury and exchange it for notes of smaller value.

Mr. Latham then shortly opened Dabir's case as follows :—Narayen Dabir is a graduate of the Bombay University and entered the service in 1884. On the first January, 1886, he was promoted head karcoon at Chopda, on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem. About June, 1887, he was desirous of being promoted to the grade of mamlatdar, and wrote to consult his father-in-law, an ex-karcoon residing in Poona, and named Sathbhai. On receiving this letter Sathbhai went to one Khanderao Gopal Dabarne, a karcoon, and the two men subsequently proceeded together to Hanmantrao's house, where they appear to have gone two or three times to arrange a bargain with him. Finally, it was agreed that if Dabir would pay Hanmantrao Rs. 3,000 the latter would secure his promotion. Sathbhai wrote the result of these interviews to Dabir at Chopda in Khandeish. That letter is not preserved, but Sathbhai and Dabir say that in it the sum of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 was named. Next, Dabir proceeds to get the money. He had the sum of Rs. 300 of his own, and going to a shroff, Manikram Gopalram, borrowed from him the following sums, *viz.*,—Rs. 700 on the 22nd June, Rs. 1000 on the 28th June, and Rs. 1,500, on the 9th August. These moneys were disposed of thus : adding his own Rs. 300 to the Rs. 700 he sends Rs. 1,000 in currency notes to Sathbhai by a registered parcel, as will be proved. We cannot produce the receipt of the packet because an application being made for it to the Postmaster at Poona, he informed us that all the receipts for 1887 had been destroyed. With regard to the next amount, Rs. 1,000, Dabir has a hundi for that amount procured for him by a shroff at Chopda, named Sunker Chimalal, on what exact date we cannot at present state. That hundi was received by Sathbhai, and cashed on the 3rd July. The Rs. 1,500 was sent to Sathbhai by the hand of Chimalal, who will be called as a witness, and who fixes the date as the 12th August by its association with a native festival. Meanwhile, on the 14th July Dabir's wife died, and in the course of the next month he came in person to Poona, the (22nd August) being also fixed by a native festival. Dabir and Sathbhai proceeded to the house of Hanmantrao, with whom they again talked the matter over, and on the following day Dabir again went there and paid the Rs 3,000,—Rs. 1,400 in cash, and Rs. 1,600 in notes. Afterwards Dabir and Hanmantrao proceeded to Mr. Crawford's bungalow at Kirkee, where a conversation took place tending to show that Mr. Crawford knew of the transaction. Dabir then returned to Chopda, and on the 19th of October, 1887, was promoted to be head karcoon at Shahada. On the 5th December, 1887, Dabir took a month's leave to Poona, where he married again, and after that business was completed he went to Hanmantrao, and in accordance with an order, dated the 20th December, and gazetted on the 29th December, he was made acting mamlatdar at Chopda. That appointment came to an end in two months, and he reverted to Shahada as head karcoon. He theoretically reverted but when Nathe's time at Bhosawal was up he was sent to Nasik, and Dabir was re-gazetted to Chopda as acting mamlatdar. That appointment again came to an end on the 27th June, 1888, but shortly before that on the 19th June, an order was issued which was gazetted on the 21st June, and by which he was appointed to act as mamlatdar at Nandgaon, also in the Khandeish district, and there he remained until October, 1888, when he reverted to head karcoon at Shahada. Evidence will be given in this case as to the number of qualified men superseded by Dabir.

Bulwant Narayen Dabir, said :—My age is 29 or 30 years. I am a Brahmin, and I am now head karcoon at Shahada. I am B. A. of the Bombay University, and entered Government service as second karcoon in February, 1884, on Rs. 35 per month. In January, 1886, I was appointed head karcoon at Chopda, in Khandesh, on Rs. 40 per month. While there I consulted my father-in-law, Sathbhai, about getting promotion to a mamlat. Satbhai was formerly a karcoon in the office of the Commissioner, C. D. I consulted him by letter early in June, 1887. I knew that appointments were not made by seniority and therefore asked Sathbhai to enquire the means of getting a mamlat. I received a letter from him in reply, which is destroyed. In consequence of the letter I sent him Rs. 3,500. I can fix the date of my visit to Poona by a native festival, as I was here on Ganesh Chaturthi, *i.e.*, the 22nd of August, 1887. I arrived in Poona on the previous day. I accompanied my father-in-law to Hanmantrao's house after I had been five or six days in Poona. This was in the morning. We found Hanmantrao at home. I do not remember any one but our three selves being present at this interview. Sathbhai told Hanmantrao, "Dabir has come, and he is the man who is anxious to get a mamlat." Hanmantrao said, "Very good." He said that if I made payment I was sure of a mamlat. We promised to bring the money the day. He said that when I brought him the money he would take me to the Commissioner. He said there would be one or two vacancies in September or October, and I would get one of them. He was to receive Rs. 3,000, which sum had been previously settled. We then returned home. The next day I went again to Hanmantrao about 7 or 8 a.m. I was accompanied by Ramchander Gopal Jowarkar, for whom I had sent, and whom I asked to go with me. We took the Rs. 3,000 with us to Hanmantrao's house.—Rs. 1,600 in notes and Rs. 1,400 in cash. The cash was in two bags, each containing Rs. 700. We saw Hanmantrao, who so far as I remember was alone. We went upstairs with the money and put it down there. Hanmantrao returned the notes to me and removed the bags to another part of the house. He told me to keep the notes. He then asked me to wait until he had taken his meal, after which he would take me to the Commissioner as arranged on the previous day. I accordingly waited, and Ramchunder Gopal Jowarkar returned home, after the notes had been given back to me. After Hanmantrao had taken his meal, he drove with me to the Commissioner's bungalow at Kirkee. I took the notes with me. On arrival at the bungalow I was taken by Hanmantrao into the verandah, where he gave me a chair, took the notes from me, and went inside the bungalow, asking me to wait for him. He returned in a few minutes, and told me the Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, would see me presently. The latter came out shortly afterwards, and then pointing at me asked me who I was. He was told, and then asked Hanmantrao who had paid? Hanmantrao said I was the man. Mr. Crawford then told me I was pretty high upon the list of candidates for mamlats, and would soon get one. He told me not to speak of this to any one. Hanmantrao and I then drove away together. I returned to my father-in-law's house and Hanmantrao went home. I left Poona and returned to Chopda, and from my service-book (produced) see that I was promoted from Chopda to Shahada on the 19th October, 1887, on which day I gave over charge of my office. The pay of my new appointment was Rs. 50 per month. I took over charge at Shahada on the 26th October, 1887. My service-book says November, but that is wrong. I came again to Poona on the 5th December 1887 on one month's privilege leave. I came to be married, and was married on the 7th December. During that visit I saw Hanmantrao. He and I were alone during the interview. I complained to him that I was not yet made a mamlatdar and he asked me to wait, promising to take me to the Commissioner the next day. He did so, but I did not see Mr. Crawford. After five or six days I heard that I was appointed acting mamlatdar of Chopda. I was in Poona when I heard this. I left Poona at the end of December, on the 28th or 29th, and returned first to Shahada, and thence to Chopda. I took up my appointment at Chopda on the 9th January, 1888. Shahada is about 80 miles from Chopda, Bhusawal is also in the same district of Khandesh, and is 42 miles from Chopda. When I was appointed acting mamlatdar at Chopda Luximon Nursing was head karcoon at Bhusawal. He was senior to me and drawing higher pay. He had on two or three previous occasions acted as mamlatdar. He had acted at Chopda itself. Jalgaon is another place in the district of Khandesh, and is 32 miles from Chopda. The head karcoon there at the time, Waman Balkrishna, was also senior to me and had acted previously as mamlatdar. Amalner is another place in Khandesh, 24 miles from Chopda. The head karcoon there, Narayan Hari, was also my senior and qualified. He was also a graduate. By senior I mean that the above men had served longer than I. Pachora is another taluka in the same district, about 45 miles from Chopda. The head karcoon there, Waman Abaji, was also my senior. I continued to act at Chopda until the 14th April, 1888. I had in the meantime seen Hanmantrao again in Poona, in the first week of April 1888 At the end of March my first appointment was to cease, and I was not gazetted to another appointment. I therefore wanted to know whether I should be provided with another appointment or have to revert. Hanmantrao said there was no vacancy then, and I would have to revert, but would be provided for on the first opportunity. I reverted to Shahada and gave over charge at Chopda on the 14th April 1888, reaching Shahada three or four days later. My service book does not show this, which is a mistake of the treasury karcoon, at the Mamlatdar's Cutcherry. By an order of Goverement of the 9th, gazetted on the 12th April 1888, I was ordered to continue to act at Chopda. (Put in.) I therefore returned from Shahada to Chopda, and find from my service-book that I again took over charge on the 23rd April, 1888. This appointment lasted until the 28th June, 1888 (notification put in). In May a vacancy occurred at Amalner. The head karcoon there was Waman Abaji, one of the men I mentioned as being senior to me. He was put in by the Collector to act as mamlatdar, and acted until I displaced him and took over charge when he reverted to the post of head karcoon under me. My appointment to act at Amalner was ordered on the 19th June and gazetted on 21st June, 1888. (*Gazette* put in.) The mamlatdar for whom I was appointed to act has since died. I took over charge at Amalner on the 1st July, 1888.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—When you came to Poona in August, did you come of your own accord?—I was sent for.

Your Collector told you to come and report yourself to Mr. Moore?—Yes.

You knew then that Mr. Crawford had been suspended and Hanmantrao arrested?—Yes.

Did you also know that Mamlatdars had made statements against Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao and had not been suspended?—Yes.

Did you also know that others, who had been suspended and had not made statements were still under suspension?—I learnt that here. I knew the rest before I came here.

You thought if you made a statement you would not be removed or suspended?—I did not think that.

Did you think you would be suspended?—I feared so in either case.

Before you came to Poona did you fear suspension?—Yes.

Before you made a statement, were you told by Mr. Ommanney that you would not be suspended?—He told me that no harm would come to me if I told the truth.

You understood from that, that you would not be suspended?—Yes.

Was Bhimbhai present when you made your statement to Mr Ommanney?—Yes.

What was the date of your making your statement—2nd or 3rd August.

Did Government continue you in your position of acting mamlatdar after you made your statement, and until the man for whom you were acting died?—Yes.

When did he die?—About 25th or 26th August.

Government continued to keep you in your place until the month of October?—Yes.

What amount did Sathbhai ask you to send him?—Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500.

Was Rs. 3,500 mentioned in the letter?—Yes.

Why then did you only borrow Rs. 700?—I thought it unsafe to send the whole at once. I thought there was greater risk of loss in transit.

You could have insured, couldn't you?—Yes.

And did you insure the Rs. 1,000 you actually sent?—Yes.

Why did you send the next Rs. 1,000 by hundi?—Because I couldn't get notes.

Chopda is a large town of 15,000 inhabitants?—Yes.

There are many sowcars there?—About ten.

Did you pay interest to Manek Ratiram?—I agreed to him 9 per cent.

Why then did you borrow the money in June when it was not required until the end of August?—I can't say.

You borrowed before it was necessary?—Yes I, thought the sooner it was paid the better.

What did your father-in-law do with the remaining Rs. 500?—He reserved them for my marriage expenses and they were spent on that.

You said in your examination-in-chief, "I knew that appointments were not made by seniority, and therefore asked Sathbhai to enquire about the means of getting a mamlat." To whom did you refer?—Heeraji Framji, Ramchunder Narayen Joglekar, and Vishnu Anant Patwardhan.

Had it been arranged before Hanmantrao said he would take you before the Commissioner, that you should pay Rs. 3,000?—Yes.

Who suggested your going to see the Commissioner?—He did.

Why should he do that?—I don't know. Probably he wanted to shift the responsibility from himself.

When you went to the Commissioner's bungalow did you see anyone besides Mr. Crawford?—There were some servants about.

Will you repeat the exact words Mr. Crawford used when he came out to you?—He said, "you are considerably high on the list, and will soon be given a mamlat." I cannot reproduce the words in which he told me not to speak to anyone about it.

In the Hanmantrao case you said the words used were "Hold your tongue." What you said in your evidence this morning was your own paraphrase on what was said, and the actual words were, "Hold your tongue"?—Yes.

You give a long list of karcoons who, you say, were senior to you. Have you given that list from memory without referring to any document?—Yes.

Is this your suggestion, that the senior head karcoon in the district should be given an acting appointment first?—Yes.

And how about bringing in a head karcoon from another district?—If the appointment was for a short time, I do not think it would be advisable.

You give a table of distances. What do you mean to infer?—That I was brought a long distance when other seniors to me were nearer.

How would you then arrange such appointments?—I think both seniority and distance should be considered.

In his re-examination, the witness said he has been asked by Mr. Inverarity some questions as to the rules governing appointments and transfers, but he (witness) really knew very little about the matter.

The President: It is astounding that this witness, like Mr. Pense, should come here and call in question the manner in which appointments have been made, and then in re-examination confess that he knows very little about it. These witnesses each appear to have their own ideas as to how appointments should be made.

The witness then left the box, and it being past 4-30 p.m., the Commission rose for the day. They will resume their sitting at 11 a.m., to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY HANDS AT WHIST.

A WELL-AUTHENTICATED instance of the whole trump suit being held by one hand occurred recently in a Calcutta club. Equally extraordinary was the deal which occurred during the play of four of the resident medical officers of the Westminster Hospital on Saturday night, 20th ult.

The exact distribution was as follows, diamonds being trumps :—The first player had seven spades and six clubs; the second, five diamonds and eight hearts; the third, six spades and seven clubs; and the fourth, eight diamonds and five hearts. Other correspondents give instances of an extraordinary distribution of the cards.

Mr. C. J. Paterson says that during the voyage of the Potosi, of the Orient Line, from Plymouth to Sydney in 1882, two partners held all the cards of the same colour; and Mr. W. R. Sharland gives the following particulars of some remarkable play :—

I dealt, and turned up a small heart; I held seven hearts and six spades. First player led off ace of clubs. I took the trick with a small trump; played ace of trumps, then the king, the queen, and knave falling, leaving me with the remaining trumps. I then played ace of spades, then the king, the queen falling; I then played the knave, the ten falling, leaving me with the remaining spades; and I won all the remaining tricks with small trumps and spades; so that there was not a trick won with clubs or diamonds, and no one won a trick but myself.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd Nov. as compared with the statement of the 27th Oct., 1888 :—

	Oct. 27. Rs.	Nov. 2. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,48,812	42,88,007
do. do. at Branches	40,23,966	39,14,636
Other Deposits	2,46,57,620	2,30,05,885
Post Bills	11,016	10,528
Cash Credits undrawn	4,63,341	4,38,237
Rs.	4,72,54,755	4,33,07,243
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	55,02,716	55,32,656
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	19,02,711	19,69,031
Loans on Security of do.	1,01,70,500	82,17,636
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,362	3,040
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,99,76,658	1,99,22,772
Stamps, &c.	32,939	32,865
Dead Stock Rs. 6,03,623; Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,18,268	3,18,623
Bullion	25,000	25,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,46,658	2,62,793
Cash and Currency Notes	86,76,013	70,32,[illegible]
	4,72,54,755	4,33,07,243

SIR JAMES HANNEN'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

IN December last, a London workman found himself not only workless, but wifeless and homeless, and with a baby three months old upon his hands. His wife had been taken to Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, and the physicians there assured him that she was irrecoverably insane.

Under these circumstances he sought out the publisher of the *Christian Million*, who had been proclaiming the details of a benevolent work he had been doing in the way of finding homes for destitute children; and the father having signed away his interest in the child, it was handed over for permanent adoption to a couple in Lancashire who had just lost a child of their own, no money passing on either side. This couple tenderly cared for and carefully clothed the infant, and of course grew very attached to it. Six months afterwards, however, the mother was released from the asylum cured, and naturally began to clamour for her infant. The Lancashire couple regarded the severance of the child from them as a second bereavement, but readily recognized the superior claim of the mother. The *Christian Million* man having failed to induce the mother to forego her claim, it was intimated to the solicitor whom she had employed that the infant would be given up upon payment of the expenses (£12) incurred by the foster-parents, which included food, clothing, and railway journeys. The mother refused, and reiterated her demand for her child. The matter stood thus when all parties, including the child, in the arms of its foster-mother, appeared on Tuesday before Sir James Hannen, sitting in chambers as vacation judge. His lordship said the child would have to be given up. Then followed an interesting little scene :—

Sir James Hannen : Is the child here?

Mr. Tarver (the publisher of the *Christian Million*) : Yes, my lord.

Sir James Hannen : Then let it be brought in.

(The child was brought in.)

Sir James Hannen (rising from his seat, and addressing the foster-mother) : I may tell you, madam, that I think you have done your duty to this child, and I am very sorry to be obliged to direct it to be delivered over. Is the mother here? (Mrs Sale here came forward.)

Mr. Tarver : Will your lordship give some direction as to the payment for the clothes the child has on?

Sir James Hannen : You do not ask that the child should be delivered over without its clothes?

Mr. Tarver : We have here the clothes in which the child was taken to this lady. Perhaps Mr. Davis (the solicitor for the mother) will take it without the clothes.

Sir James Hannen (to Mrs. Sale) : You are the mother of this child?

Mrs Sale : Yes.

Sir James Hannen : Now, this good woman has taken care of your child when you were not able to do so yourself, and I must say that I think you ought to make her some compensation for what she has bought for the child. I am not saying that you are to blame in any way, and it is very natural that you should wish to have your child back. She is going to give up the child to you with the clothes that she has purchased for it. You will remember that.

The foster-mother : Am I not to have compensation for the clothes I have purchased for the child?

Sir James Hannen : The child is to be given up.

Mr. Tarver : If they will not pay for the clothes, they can be changed.

The foster-mother : I think I should be paid for them.

Sir James Hannen : I should give up the child and the clothes as well if I were you, but if you, think you should receive the money for the clothes, and as these people appear to be poor, I (*taking out his purse*) *will give you a sovereign for the clothes myself.* (To the mother): You will, I hope, do your duty to the child, and be as kind and as good to it as this lady has been.

(The child was then handed over to Mrs Sale.)

Mr. Tarver : The child does not look as if it has been starved, my lord.

Sir James Hannen : No (To Mrs Sale): I hope you will always remember how deeply you are indebted to this good woman for the care she has taken of your child, and that you will recognize her as your child's relative and your own best friend.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN FRANCE.

THE French Chambers reassembled on Monday the 15th ult., when M. Floquet laid on the table a scheme of constitutional reform. After some preliminary business, the discussion of the Budget was fixed to commence the following Monday; and then M. Floquet ascended the rostrum and unfolded his scheme, which was as follows :—

(1.) A Chamber of Representatives elected by direct universal suffrage, renewing itself by thirds every two years, which makes it possible to suppress the right of dissolution and adjournment.

(2.) A Senate chosen by universal suffrage in two degrees, with special conditions of age and eligibility, having a right of control over the whole of the laws, and renewing itself by thirds every two years, at the same times as the Chamber of Representatives.

(3.) Ministers named by the President of the Republic for the duration of the period of legislative renewal he having always the power of maintaining them in their functions; these Ministers being responsible before the Chamber of Representatives, which can also demand their dismissal by a formal declaration that they have lost the confidence of the nation, conformably to the procedure prescribed by Article 28 of the Law of April 24, 1791.

(4.) A Council of State nominated by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, having a consultative voice in the preparation and discussion of laws from a judicial point of view, and including sections more specially charged to inform the assemblies by official advice on the great questions connected with the interests of labour, industry, commerce, the arts, and agriculture.

M. Floquet then moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee charged with the consideration of other Revision schemes. After some exchanges of angry words, M. Floquet's motion was put to the vote, and carried by 307 to 181. The majority comprised 299 Republicans; while the minority included 152 members of the Right, seven Boulangists, and eight Republicans. The Ministers and Under-Secretaries of State and sixty-seven Republicans, most of whom were Ferryists, abstaining from voting.

THE HODGSON-BURNETT TESTIMONIAL.

AN address from British authors was presented to Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett immediately before her departure for America on the 10th ult. A diamond bracelet, inscribed on one side of the band "To Frances Hodgson-Burnett from British Authors, 1888," and on the other "Fauntleroy," was presented to her at the same time. The address which was on vellum, and beautifully illuminated, was as follows :—

The undermentioned men and women of letters desire to express to Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett their appreciation of the great service they believe she has rendered to British authors by so strongly attracting public attention to the unsatisfactory condition of copyright law in England through her recent action at law to prevent the performance of an unauthorized dramatic version of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." They are of opinion that her spirited action has done much to strengthen the hands of those who are striving to bring about legislative changes which shall give authors direct protection against all kinds of piracy, and they ask her to accept this address and the accompanying souvenir as an expression of the very general feeling which exists to this effect.

Among the signatures attached to the address are found those of F. Anstey, Walter Besant, William Black, Dorothy A. Boulger, Desart, H. Rider Haggard, John Hollingshead, "Edna Lyall," Justin McCarthy, George Meredith, W. E. Norris, James Payne, Arthur W. Pinero, Rosa Campbell Praed, Mabel F. Robinson, J. Henry Shorthouse, Mary A. Ward, John Strange Winter, and several other well-known names.

In reply, Mrs. Burnett wrote as follows to Messrs. J. S. Little and A. Stannard, who acted as honorary secretaries for the Incorporated Society of Authors :—

It would be difficult to express well the pleasure and pride I felt on the receipt of the beautiful gift with its accompanying expressions of kindness and sympathy which came to me this morning. I shall be more than proud to take with me to America this mark of most generous interest in a subject upon which I have felt so strongly. At the time when I was making my struggle, and had little cause to be sanguine about its result, I used to say to myself, "Well, if not I, then perhaps another." It seemed to me that if I failed, my very failure, calling public attention anew to an old wrong, might at least lead to a step in a right direction which would render success possible for some one more fortunate in the future. To have given such an impetus to progress even through failure would have been something to rejoice over, but to have been allowed to aid through success itself, and to receive such a generous tribute of sympathy is to have been fortunate and privileged indeed. Will you convey for me my most earnest thanks to those who have given me such reason to feel at once happy and proud.

MICRO-ORGANISMS AND TH[illegible] CONNECTION WITH DISEAS[illegible]

THE Harveian Oration was delivered on [illegible] noon of the 18th ultimo by Dr. Tatham [illegible] Royal College of Physicians. Sir Andr[illegible] the president, occupied the chair, and m[illegible] leading medical practitioners were pres[illegible] Tatham said :—

It was almost superfluous in such an [illegible] point out how intimately the progress [illegible] science was associated with Harvey's great [illegible] Since his time, the mortality from cons[illegible] England and Wales had decreased 28 per c[illegible] and typhoid fever had been lessened, and [illegible] other ameliorating agencies of which [illegible] boast were either, chloroform, morphia, the [illegible] in epilepsy, the use of quinine in [illegible] increased skill in the localization of cereb[illegible] But, probably, the greatest discovery since [illegible] circulation of the blood was that of micro-[illegible] and their connection with disease. It was, [illegible] fitting, on such an occasion that special [illegible] should be made to these organisms. The i[illegible] of the subject might be estimated from the [illegible] under favourable conditions, at the end of tw[illegible] hours, in a living creature, the anthrax bac[illegible] tiplied to upwards of eight hundred milli[illegible] lions. Moreover, one-seventh of the deaths [illegible] beings resulted from pulmonary tuberculosis. He wished to draw the inference from the data on the subject that, under certain circumstances, pathological changes were produced absolutely independently of bacterial action. Fever in healthy persons might follow over-exertion, especially in the case of persons not very strong. Living in a close atmosphere, having poor and insufficient food, and wanting exercise were the surest ways to interfere with the organization of the tissues, and to impede the action of the cellular structures, by which the bacilli were rendered innoxious. It was no wonder, where these conditions existed, that the tubercular bacillius found a home in which it multiplied and prospered. It could not be admitted that the tubercular bacilli would communicate disease under ordinary circumstances to healthy individuals. If, then, the healthy human system could resist the invasion of the bacilli, surely the common-sense view of preventing the invasion, or arresting their progress, was to adopt measures tending to develop the healthy tissues. In this connection butter as an article of diet was of great service. In some cases it was better than cod-liver oil, and more palatable. He ventured to say that the discovery of the tubercular bacilli was not an unmixed benefit, as by the antiseptic treatment it was often the patient and not the bacilli which succumbed. By more investigation into the chemical changes produced by the bacillus poison, they might be able to find out what it was and how it was produced. Then they would hope to discover that the action and growth of the bacilli might be inhibited by certain substances, by injecting which into the blood disease might be prevented, or resisted, or cured. In this hope there was much to encourage them in Harvey's words to "seek out the secrets of Nature."

BERLIN MUNICIPALITY AND THE LATE EMPEROR.

ON the anniversary of the birth of the late Emperor Frederick most of the newspapers published articles commemorative of the late Emperor. The *Freisinnige Zeitung* was called the Memorial Number, and contained a collection of the Emperor Fredrick's most significant remarks. It was promptly confiscated, because sentences from the prohibited diary were also quoted. At the Palace in which his Majesty resided when Crown Prince three large flags with crape steamers were displayed, while the principal balcony was draped in black. Other signs of public mourning were visible throughout Berlin. Towards noon the Empress Fredrick received a deputation of the civic authorities, headed by the Burgomaster of Berlin, who presented her with an address of sympathy, in which a desire was expressed to found some benevolent institution commemorative of the late Emperor Frederick, and bearing his name. The particular form of this charitable memorial, for which half a million marks had been voted by the city, was left to the decision of her Majesty. The city had also resolved to erect a monument in the capital to the memory of the Emperor.

During the reading of the address, her Majesty's deep emotion was shown in constantly-renewed tears. All present were most deeply touched when the august lady, smiling amid her tears, thanked the Burgomaster, and said that she was too much moved to find the right words to express her gratitude, but that she sincerely felt how much reason she had to be grateful. She assured them that the fund would be applied in accordance with the intention of its founders. Her Majesty expressed especial satisfaction when Herr von Forckenbeck told her that, immediately after the resolution had been made known, a citizen of Berlin had added 75,000 marks to the fund.

Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret, and the Crown Prince of Greece who had all being greatly affected, cordially shook hands with the members of the deputations. These did not leave the hall without casting a glance at Angeli's admirable portraits of the then Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

Shortly afterwards her Majesty, accompanied by her daughters and the Crown Prince of Greece, went out to Potsdam to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of her deceased consort's mausoleum, which, according to the Emperor Frederick's own expressed desire, will be a reproduction of the diminutive chapel at Innichen, in the Tyrol, which is itself a replica of the Sepulchre Church at Jerusalem. On the road to the station the carriages containing Princesses Shophie and Margaret came into rather violent collision with a tramcar, the shaft of the Imperial carriage being broken, and one of the horses thrown to the ground. The Princesses were unhurt, and alighting, continued their drive to the station in a cab.

MR. GOSCHEN ON UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

PRESIDING recently at the first of a course of lecture on Early English Literature at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as president of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, gave a brief address on that subject.

The right hon. gentleman said : It gave him particular pleasure to be present at a meeting representing in a somewhat interesting manner the union between a comparatively new educational organization and an ancient educational foundation. Sir T. Gresham three hundred years ago formed the idea that it would be wise to bring from the Universities men of learning who might lecture in the centre of the busy City of London. In the year 1875 at the Mansion House, the society of which he had the honour to be president was constituted for the extension of University teaching in London. Sir T. Gresham founded scholarships for seven subjects, namely, divinity, astronomy, geometry, law, physic, rhetoric, and music—music in the City of London, and rhetoric in the City of London at a time when that meant not the constant political rhetoric which might be, perhaps, the tendency of the present generation. (Laughter.) These scholarships were not for technical education, not for what were called the bread studies, but were intended to give systematic teaching of the highest order to as wide a circle of students as possible, and to enable them to raise themselves without interfering with the pursuits of business. At that time Oxford responded promptly to the appeal, but Cambridge was not equally ready. Now they had been fortunate enough to induce both of these and the London University to give their imprimatur to the curriculum. The professor in Sir T. Gresham's time selected to lecture on music was the celebrated Dr. Bull, who was a graduate of both Universities, and was appointed by Queen Elizabeth herself. The great foundation had not departed from its original purpose, but was still an educational centre of the City of London. The society of which he was president was deeply grateful to the Corporation and to the Mercers' Company for allowing them to deliver their lectures in that hall. They were a comparatively young body, and had in their earlier years only fifteen centres and 2,000 students; but now they were established in 32 centres in the metropolis, and had upwards of 40 courses of lectures attended by between 5,000 and 6,000 students. At the first lecture on chemistry, by Prof. Lewis, at Stratford Town Hall, 800 people were present; on Friday, at Chelsea Town Hall, an address on electricity was attended by 500, thus giving satisfactory proofs of the growing development of the system of University teaching. For his own part he hoped and believed the representatives of Gresham College would find their dignity and powers of usefulness increased if they were to enter into a general system to be devised by the Commission now sitting for a grand scheme of University teaching in the metropolis. (Hear, hear.) He trusted they would approach the subject in the spirit of Sir T. Gresham himself, and would feel that this was not only a work which was to advance men materially, but which would in the quaint language of the founder's time, "redound to the glory of God and to the common benefit of this city." (Cheers.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual Auction Sale, at their rooms.

1 case 40 pieces colored broad cloth.
1 „ 30 „ white gauz flannel.
An invoice containing 3 cases Austrian bentwood ordinary chairs, arm chairs, rocking chairs, sofas, &c.
An invoice of valuable clocks and time-pieces, in handsome marble cases.
20 casks of soft soaps.
10 tins and 56 lb. Austrian honey.
24 doz. tins of 2 lbs. do.
1 case bevelled glass mirror glasses.
30 „ swiss condensed milk.
20 „ Pilsen beer.
24 cricket bats.
14 cases candles.
2 cases canary bird's cages.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay Nov. 7th 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

1 case coloured felt cloth.
2 case orange shirtings.
2 „ coloured jaconets.
1 case superior cassmere cloth of various patterns.
1 „ black doe skins.
1 „ silk border grey dhooties.
2 cases coloured woollen cloth.
2 „ white gauze flannel.
7 lock stitch protable sewing machines.
2 boxes Stanley's best mathematical instruments.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 12th November next, and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel :—

A quantity of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., consisting of augurs, bolts and nuts, bridge cylinders, casks, packing cases, diving bell, fires, firebars, grind stones, plate, plain glasses, wooden ladders, wooden pile engine, rails, coil keys, spring balances, theodolite, timber. scrap iron and steel tyers, tents, ferrules, steel wheel, waggon, iron work, carriage traversors, copper reflectors, India-rubber, iron, steel and leather scraps, &c., and miscellaneous other articles

The material has been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept as final

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within two months, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal. The goods are now on view.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, Nov. 7th 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY.

This day WEDNESDAY the 7th November at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Executors of Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, deceased, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari or leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Khetwady 12th Lane, otherwise called or known by the name of Grant Road Cross Lane No. 2, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 592 square yards or thereabouts, and 92 square yards of the half moiety of the ground of the southern side public passage, making in all 685 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : —That is to say, on the east by the property of Borah Abdool Hoosein Heptoola Tyebjee, on the west by the said 12th Khetwady Lane or Grant Road Cross Lane, No. 2, on the north by the property of the said Borah Abdool Hoosein Heptoola Tyebjee, and on the south by a public passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 17 and Ward No. 2046, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Maneckjee Cowasjee Limjee Banajee as tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the executor's Solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Juggonnath Sadashiv Street, near Kandawady, Girgaum.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Laljee Cutchra and Mr. Nandoo Devjee, assignee of the two indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 9th January, 1888, and on account and risk of the mortgager, Mr. Goverdhandas Damoder, executor of of the last will and testament of the late Damoder Madhowjee, the following :—

All that piece of land, with the messuages, tenements, or range of buildings standing thereon, at present a sessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1308, 1309, and 1310, and Street Nos. 6, 7, and 8 respectively, Street Girgaum Back Road, situated near Kandawady, in Juggonnath Sadasewjee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastean side, formerly in the sub.dirict of Bhuleshwur, but now in that of Bombay and commonly called or known by the name of Umrunwadi, and containing by admeasurement about 775 4-9 square yards formerly in the occupation of the said Damother Madhowjee and his tenants, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thucker Gordhandas Damoderdas, executor of the said Thucker Damoder Madhowjee, and bounded on the east by the property of Doorgabai, wife of Gopal Shaba Senoy, on the west by the property of the late Pandoorung Mankojee, on the north partly by the oart of the late Sadanund Chintu Joshi and partly by the cart of the late Ruttousey Dharses, and on the south partly by the Juggonnath Sadasew Street, and partly by the property of Thucker Lakha Lowa, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 638 and 547, new No. 2918, old Survey No. 533, and new Survey No. 7797.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 7, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, this day WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m.—

About 100 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

Ex. s.s. Thames.

Five cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers, and suits, consisting of solid twills and corks, solid fancy diagonals, wool back twills fancy suiting, blue-black and green nap, light check worsted stripe and check tweed, stripe coating, fancy tweed suiting, check suiting, fancy cheviot suiting, twist covert coating, diagonal overcoating, striped fancy, striped tweed suiting, Scotch cheviot and check suiting, Melton whipcord, Vienna serge, Venetian beaver, &c., &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now won view.

SALE OF THE PHŒNIX PRINTING PRESS.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, without reserve the materials and stock of the Phœnix Printing Press, consisting of—

A full sized Royal press, foolscap press, half-sheet foolscap press, ironstanding screw press, perforating press, rollers and roller frames, English heading types (splendid varieties) book type counts (great primer, pica, small, pica, long primer, bourgeois, brevier, nonpareil), script types, various kinds of borders, Gujerati types, rules, leads, quotations, furniture, sticks, chases, office furniture, &c. Property on view.

AUCTION SALE AT HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Christalleries de Baccarat, Hummum Street. Fort, the surplus stock consisting of table glassware of various designs and patterns, liquor dessert, and toilet sets, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, candelabra handsome majolica flower vases and jars, also strong and handsome Austrian furniture, rich oil paintings in gilt frames, fancy toys, musical instruments, &c.

These goods are suitable for Christmas presents, and will be sold in small lots to close consignments. They will be on view three days before sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Hancock Bridge, the whole of the valuable furniture, &c., of the Hamilton Hotel, consisting of blackwood and teakwood, drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, a first-rate full sized billiard table by John Roberts & Co. with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a substantial well made bar, a serviceable open carriage, a Bay carriag horse, large size cooking stove, iron water tank, plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days, before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM AND Co., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m.—

The above consignment of books which can be seen, and catalogues obtained on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Latham & Co., a fortnight before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 7th, 1888.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH, FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.

Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE of 21 of the above horses on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Co.'s Stables. See BENNETT and Co.'s advertisement on page 4.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
• AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 Handsome strong English built glass fronted brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 Handsome strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome strong second hand mail phaeton in very good order.

RARE CHANCE TO SECURE FIRST-RATE HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

AUCTION SALE of a New Batch of WALERS Landed Ex s. s. B. Castle.

Under instructions from C. G. Baldock, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company, Stables, sell the following horses, to highest bidders, the horses are in very good condition, and they will either be ridden or driven at the sale :—

1 bay geld S Nr. shr., 5 years, 15, will make a fine dog cart horse.
2 roan mare V-I Nr. shr., 5 years, 15, broken to saddle will make a good brougham mare.
3 bay geld CN-E Nr. shr., 4 years, 14-3, do. to do. thoroughly broken to saddle.
4 ches geld IM-C Nr. shr., 4 years, 15-1, will make a grand brougham horse.
5 bay geld H-2 Nr. shr., 4 years, 14-2, broken to saddle thoroughly quiet in saddle, a good hack.
6 bro geld F-5 Nr. shr., 5 years, 15, will make a grand horse for a dog cart.
7 bay geld RT Nr. shr., 5 years, 15, broken to saddle will make a fine charger.
8 ches geld D Nr. shr., 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle will make a grand charger.
9 grey geld 2 Nr. Check, 6 years, 15-3, broken to saddle a beautiful hack.
10 grey mare JL Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
11 grey mare RS Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2½, magnificent pair of carriage horses thoroughly broken.
12 grey mare H Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2½, magnificent pair of carriage horses thoroughly broken.
13 grey geld W Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle will make a charger.
14 grey mare SS off shr., 5 years, 15, broken to saddle and will make a good dog cart mare.
15 bay mare ID-Y Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, will make a good hack.
16 grey geld W Nr. shr., 5 years, 15 3, broken to harness and an excellent pair.
17 grey mare ID-Y Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-3, broken to harness and an excellent pair.
18 bay geld JH Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle, and has been driven a magnificent hack.
19 bay mare I-W Nr. shr., 6 years, 15, broken to saddle, a good hack.
20 roan mare JR Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
21 ches mare no brand, 6 years, 14-3, goes in single and double harness, a grand mare for phaeton and brougham.
The horses will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONI-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 28th and THURSDAY the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., each day Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "the Ridge" Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome Blackwood and Teakwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order, by "Wimbridge" and John Roberts, also English made furniture specially made to order, Best platedware very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome Mahogany full-sized slate Billiard table complete, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases rich Doulton, Kanga and Satsoma table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built glass fronted brougham, gentleman's saddles and bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of SIR FRANK SOUTER Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 7, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

CONTINUING our summary of telegraphic news from Saturday evening, we have few changes to report in the financial quotations since to hand. Consols have remained unaltered at 97½ ; and Silver at 43d. per oz. ; but Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent. yesterday in both denominations, at £67 9-16 and £71 9-16, respectively. Three per cent. French Rentes have been stationary in Paris at 81½ *ex coupon*. Government made an extra allotment of 4 lakhs of Council Bills on Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 4½d., which is an advance of 1-32d. upon the rate obtained at the usual biddings last Wednesday. The London Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4½d.

The Market for East Indian Wheat was quiet but steady yesterday ; London quotations, however, show an advance of 3d. per quarter in Hard Red and Club Nos. 1 and 2 to arrive. The Mincing Lane Markets which chiefly interest Bombay were unchanged ; but Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed is now quoted by Reuter at 49s. per quarter, to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening, Friday's decline of 1-16d. in Mid.-American having been recovered making the price stand again at 5¾d. per lb. The Sales were larger than they have been for some time, at 12,000 bales ; but of East Indian Cotton only 600 bales were taken and the market for these was quiet, a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in "Fair" Coconadas, and of 1-16d. in the three grades of Bengals being quotod. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for November-December deliveries and for February-April, bnt unchanged in the intermediate positions.

A decline of one point in February futures at 9·84 cents was the only change in New York yesterday, the spot price having remained at 9 13-16 cents. The receipts at the United State Ports were 56,000 bales, comparing with the previous two years as undernoted. In connection of Friday's figures for the week's Receipts and Exports, erroneously wired, the following figures are now given :—Week's Receipts, 275,000 bales ; exports to Great Britain, 110,000 bales ; exports to the Continent 79,000 bales.

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ...	56,000	62,000	57,000
Two days' do ...	97,000	103,000	102,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	1,654,000	2,136,000	1,711,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	11,60,805
Do. do. Branches......	Dec.	„	1,09,330
Other Deposits.....................	Dec.	„	26,51,785
Government Securities...........	Inc.	„	29,940
Loans	Dec.	„	19,52,864
Bills Discounted.....................	Dec.	„	53,886
Cash with other Banks............	Dec.	„	83,766
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	19,53,215

The decrease of 8½ lakhs in the cash balance of the Presidency Bank, which we had to record at the beginning of last week has been followed by a further falling-off of 19½ lakhs, making the balance stand on the eve of the late holidays at some 70½ lakhs. The figures which we give above show diminution in private Deposits ; but it is not to an expansion in general trade demand that the decline in the Cash Balance has been mainly due, for it will be noticed that with a considerable decrease in Loans, and a slight falling off-in Discounts, the net increase under that head has hardly exceeded 6½ lakhs, and it is principally to Government withdrawals that the diminution in the Bank's balance is again attributable. Money in the Bazaar is less easy than it was a week ago.

COTTON.—A few contracts in new Cotton are reported to have been made during the holidays between native dealers, say, in "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals, at Rs. 177 and 187 respectively and "Good" Broach, at Rs. 236 ; and some "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, is said to have been booked by European sellers at Rs.209. The market opened this morning with a very quiet feeling in spite of the improvement in Liverpool, but the tone was firmer at Colaba, "Good" Broach being quoted at 237½ ; Bhownugger, at Rs. 211 ; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 206 ; but with sellers at the quoted rates, and no buyers to speak of. Several small lots of new Cotton, just arrived, changed hands, consisting of Hingunghat, at Rs. 245½ ; Bengals, at Rs. 190½-93 ; Ginned Julgaum, at Rs. 226½-7½ ; and Karanja, at Rs. 235 per candy. A little old Veerumgaum was also taken at Rs. 196.

The unseasonable weather, with which we have been lately visited here, is reported to have prevailed to some extent up-country also ; and the last telegraphic summary of the Chamber of Commerce, issued on Monday, states that 5¼ inches of rain had fallen at Bellary, much improving general crop prospects there, while at Hubli, Barsee, and Sholapore, there had been a fall ranging from 2 in. 77 cents in the former district to 05 cents in the latter, and at Oomrawattee, Khangaum and Jalgaum there was an appearance of rain, with a slight drizzle at the first-named place. In the Bengal and Dhollera circles the position was unchanged, the drought continuing in the latter ; and at Broach, where the plants were showing bolls in some places, the inimical hot weather and easterly winds still prevailed, though the plants are still said to be flourishing.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A steady tone has governed these Markets to-day, but the actual business transacted has been upon only a moderate scale, and prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..................................	1,164	bales.
Wheat...................................	31,227	cwt.
Linseed	3,246	„
Rapeseed	13,677	„
Gingelly	3,133	„
Poppyseed.............................	1,105	„
Groundnuts	520	„

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous quotations, but with not much enquiry noticeable to-day ; we hear- however, that a steamer of 1,500 tons has been fix, ed for a port in the United Kingdom or Continent for January loading, at 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened rather firmer than we closed at for the holidays on Friday, owing to firmer rates being reported from Calcutta ; but business here both ways is exceeding stock, and, as regards private Paper, merchants have apparently nothing to sell against for the moment. A few Bills were placed in the morning at 1s. 4 11-16d. ; and later on, some Bank Wire Transfer at 1s. 4½d. ; but neither of these rates was general. At closing the market was steady at the following quotations :—

	Ready.	Forward.	per Re.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4⅜d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 23-32d.	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Francs	1·76¼ to ½	1·76¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Influenced by the lower rates ruling in Calcutta, and by apprehensions of lighter money fostered by the decrease in the Bank of Bombay's Cash Balance, there has been a fall of 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. in Fours, 98 7-16 both for Money and Account, which has been the rate during the greater part of the day, though, at closing, 1-16 higher was quoted. For the 5th January settlement 98¼ to 5-16 has been named ; and for 4½ per cents, 103½ nominal is the quotation.

SHARES.—This market has hardly re-opened fully yet, and the only changes which we have to report this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay Mill, at Rs. 985 ; Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 870 ; and Queen, at Rs. 900 ; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Oriental, at Rs. 445.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.
BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	885
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	87,[illegible]	£125	[illegible]	5 pct.	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10[illegible]	1,085xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,[illegible]
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible]	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	3,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BRANWELL—SHEKLETON—Oct 10, at Honor Oak, S E, George William Bronte, son of T B Branwell, of Honor Oak, and late of the War Office, to Jessie Isabel, widow of the late A B Skellton, Esq. of Calcutta, and daughter of the late Lieut-Gen G Mytton Hill (Bengal.)

COOPER—PERKINS—Oct 16, at Eaton-square, Charles Edwin Cooper, of Assam, India, son of the Rev Henry Cooper, Farmborough, Somerset, to Blanche, daughter of Marlborough, Wilts.

LESLIE—HAYLLAR—Oct 9, at Wallingford, Robert Fletcher Leslie, Assistant Engineer East India Railway, son of R C Leslie, Esq. of Southampton, to Eugenie Grace, daughter of James Hayllar, Esq. of Wallingford.

SMITH—JOHNSON—Oct 16, at Sandgate, Herbert Guthrie Smith, Lieut R A, son of John Guthrie Smith, Esq. Sheriff of Aberdeen, &c, to Agnes Emily, daughter of the late Cavendish Johnson, Esq. Surg-Major Bengal Army, and stepdaughter of Major Cameron Downing, R A.

TANNER—KEANE—Oct 11, at Surbiton, Helen Edith, daughter of Colonel H C B Tanner, Bombay Staff Corps, to Lieut H J Keane, R N.

WILSON—MACLEOD—Oct 14, at Edinburgh, James Wilson, Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Rev John Wilson, D D, Dunning, to Annie Campbell, daughter of the late Rev Norman MacLeod, D D, of Glasgow, Dean of the Thistle and Dean of the Chapel Royal.

DEATHS.

KAYE—Oct 12, at West Brompton, Sophia, daughter of the late John Kaye, Esq. Accountant-General and Civil Auditor of Bombay.

MACTAVISH—Oct 9, at Ardross-street, Inverness, Emily Hogge, widow of Capt A B Mactavish, late of Calcutta, and daughter of the late Capt Edward Martin Hogge, R. N.

SWINTON—Oct 7, at Swinton House, Alan Swinton, son of the late George Swinton, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, of Swinton House, Berwickshire.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SMYTHE—DUNDEE—November 3, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort, by the Rev. T. H. Greig, Andrew Smythe, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, to Marian, second daughter of the late David Patric Dundee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BAUMANN—October 27, at Benares, of convulsions, Erich Reinhard, the beloved child of John and Julie Baumann, aged 11 months and 12 days.

FARQUHAR—October 23, at Abbottabad, Lieut Trevor Farquhar, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders (late 78th), of intermittent fever, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1888.

NOT the least interesting chapter of Major Yates' Book on Northern Afghanistan is that which is devoted to the comparison of the Cossack and the Sepoy. The writer owns that beyond the squadron of Cossacks and the small body of infantry forming the escort of the Russian Commissioner he saw nothing of the Russian army, but he takes the men whom he saw as average specimens. A wider experience would have saved him from the mistake of supposing that the Russian soldiers are, as a rule, small men. He speaks of the Pathans and Afridis of the 20th Punjabis as towering head and shoulders over "the little Russian infantry." Had he seen the Russian troops encamped before Constantinople he would have known that they could not be considered undersized. Many of them were big, bony men, quite as stalwart as the Turks, though not so lithe and Zouave-like. They looked like well-drilled peasantry, while even the Turkish conscripts, just put into uniform, and assiduously undergoing their preliminary drill, had the air of born soldiers. The Russian soldiers are of various sorts ; tall and bony, and small and wiry, as may well be the case when the conscription forces into the ranks every man who is over five feet high. Major Yates' "specimens" belonged, as he frankly admits, to a local rifle battalion, recruited from all parts of the Russian Empire for permanent service in Central Asia. It is not likely that the Russian administration, which is very practical in such matters, would send their best material to so remote a locality. This question apart the information given as to the dress and equipment and general organization of the Russian army may be accepted as the latest word on the subject, though even since the year 1886, when Major Yate wrote, certain details have been modified. As has been well said, the Russian Army is now the most modern of all modern armies. The severe and bitter lessons of the Russo-Turkish war were laid to heart, and the result has been a complete reorganization in system and detail, such as has scarcely been parallelled in the reconstruction of the French military system after the disasters of the German war.

The key note of the reorganisation has been to ubordinate everything to use on actual service. Pipeclay, with all that it symbolizes, has been utterly abolished, in order to allow the soldier to give undivided attention to his business as a marching and fighting workman. Major Yate has made a note of the fact that the dress of the Russian officer of all branches of the service is of the same pattern, the colour of the cloth alone denoting the difference in the services—the uniform for cavalry being blue, that of the infantry dark green or black. The same regard for simplicity dispenses with the undress coat and the patrol jacket ; the frock coat doing common duty. The wearing of the medals marks the difference between full dress and undress. The Russian trousers are wide about the body, and are tucked into high top boots. To these Major Yate objects, preferring gaiters. But the Russians do not find any difficulty in traversing snow and slush in their big boots. It may be remembered that during the military manœuvres at Delhi, Colonel Timler made special examination of the foot gear of the sepoys, and when they came to grief in the mud in the march past he held that his forebodings were justified. Another detail ; the sword is worn with the back to the front and not as with us with the edge to the front, the object being of course to avoid the weapon on the march. Yet strangely enough the Cossack's light sword has no guard to the hilt, so that he cannot meet an average swordman on equal terms, and he is not provided with a bayonet to his rifle, so that he cannot be regarded as a mounted foot soldier. The Cossack pony consists of bone and endurance ; he has no turn for speed, but can go endless distances on scanty fare without fatigue. Major Yate rightly holds that India could supply horses capable of equal endurance and greater power, for irregular cavalry. He suggests that Beluchis and Turcomans should be enlisted for regiments, which like the Russian cavalry could dispense with with followers, each man doing everything for himself and his horse. At present every two sowars require a syce and a pony, and when bheesties, cooks, and other followers are added, the number of followers equals the number of fighting men. The Russian officers profess amazement for this arrangement, saying that every soldier with us has a servant. General Saletta, the Italian office when in India was also struck with the immense number of followers attached to our army. On the plains of India, where immense bodies of men can move freely without taking thought of regular roads, or defiles, crowds of followers are permissible. In Europe and in all countries where an army must move along defined lines, a large train of followers would ensure the destruction of the force encumbered with them. This is the true secret of our difficulties when campaigning in Afghanistan. How can we hope, says Major Yate, to compete on even terms with the Russians in a barren country like Afghanistan, when every army corps of 25,000 men we put in the field, means 25,000 followers in addition who have all to be equally fed and clothed, and also protected ? He recommends that the native troops should be induced to dispense with their followers by the temptation of increased field allowances. If the sepoy's pay were increased when on war service he would cheerfully do for himself what is now done for him by followers. The Russian system makes it the soldier's interest to cross the frontier ; the theory is that every man is bound to give military service to his country free of pay, the State supplying rations. The Cossack's pay is four shillings and six pence a month—twenty-seven roubles a year ; out of which he has to pay for his horse and equipments. If he be provided with a horse, his first and even possibly a second year's pay will be stopped for it. He has to provide the saddle, which may be made according to his own taste, and he has to buy a regulation sword costing him six shillings. When he goes on service, his pay is largely increased. In the first place, he is entitled to receive it in gold—that is to say, in paper roubles to the amount of the gold value which nearly doubles the amount. This with field-allowances bring up his four and six pence a month to eighteen shillings, with free rations for man and horse. The Cossack, like every soldier in the Russian army, has to do everything required for himself and his officers ; servants and followers being quite unknown. The soldiers are obliged to put their hands to everything, and they do so as a matter of course. The Major gives as an instance, the transport of a box of felt-lined Russian boats sent to the British Commission by Colonel Kuhlberg from Maruchak, a distance of 55 miles. The box was large and heavy, and required two men to carry. Two Cossacks slung the box on a pole, the ends of which rested on the peaks of their saddles, and they carried it the whole way and "thought nothing of it." Supposing, the writer suggestively says, that an escort of two sowars was required to take a similar box to the Russian camp, the two sowars would have required a syce and a pony, for their horse-gear ; their baggage, bedding and tent would have necessitated a muleteer and a mule, and then the box would have been put upon another mule. Thus there would have been four men, two horses, one pony and two mules to carry the box which two Cossacks, with their two ponies, carried without any fuss. It is the same with the Russian topographers. Their Cossack escorts do everything for them. An English topographer, with an escort of fifteen sowars would have eight syces, fifteen horses, eight ponies, four tents, and ten baggage mules with three muleteers—that is to say, twenty-six men and thirty-four animals, against the Russian topographer's fifteen men and sixteen animals—to say nothing of private servants, followers, &c.

Everywhere in Central Asia there is evidence of the disposition to make the military organization self-contained and self-sufficing. In Turkistan the soldiers are given tea and sugar instead of spirits. The soldiers make their own tea, and our officers, when at Chardjui, saw them running down to the Oxus to fill their kettles with water for their morning cup. This emphasized to the fact that no bheesties are attached to a Russian regiment, and that no native follower or servant is employed at all. The water-carts are driven to the river and filled by soldiers, the officers' servants ; the cooks and the washermen are soldiers. What is more, the barracks and the officers' houses are built by soldiers. The doors and windows are capitally turned out, the men being good carpenters. The Government bears the cost of the material for the barracks ; the soldiers' labour is free. The officers build their houses at their own expense, at a cost of about five hundred to a thousand roubles each—the depreciated rouble being little more than equivalent to the depreciated Indian rupee. The Russian Government considers that it has done enough for the housing of its officers in making advances which are repaid by instalments. In Central Asia there are no white-ants, a dispensation which permits the Russian settlers to turn to the best account their natural talent for carpentering, and the abundant supplies of wood which are floated in immense rafts down the Volga to the Caspian. Nevertheless, Muscovite civilization has not yet shown the adaptability which in India has surrounded the houses and barracks of Europeans with verandahs. These will no doubt come in time in Trans-Caspian. The British officers drew the attention of their hosts to the omission, and the latter acknowledged that in summer verandahs would be a great improvement. In some more important matters the Trans-Caspian Provinces are far behind British India. Major Yate did not see a single attempt at a road in the whole territory. Even at Chardjui, an important station where the railway crosses the Oxus on a three-mile bridge, the roads are the ordinary country tracks. At Ashkabad, which is now a fair-sized and rising town, there is not a single metalled road—"the streets are all holes and dust, worse than the most ordinary village track in India." Within two months of the British occupation of Mandalay, broad roads from the river to the city were made and metalled, the filling in of holes and the removal of dust and dogs, pigs and garbage from the city streets were the first substantial tokens of the reality of the British occupation. But if the Russians cannot make roads and fill up holes in the streets, they are able to set up droschkies and droschky-drivers, plying for hire at the most advanced outposts, just as in Moscow. For military purposes the trunk lines of railway suffice ; the droschkies may get on as best they can without the luxury of roads.

THE most noteworthy thing in connection with the report on the Police Administration of Bombay for the year 1887 is the Government Resolution upon it, and the chief feature in the resolution is the intimation it conveys that the Government are considering certain important features in the police administration of this city. This probably has reference to the Police Bill which, as we stated some months since, the Government are understood to have in contemplation. The decreasing number of educated policemen in the force is a fact that challenges careful consideration. Mr. Gell, in his report, says that only 110 officers and two hundred and eighty-five men of a force consisting of 128 officers and 1,121 men were able to read and write, and that those enlisted during the year were more or less uneducated. This, he adds, is unsatisfactory, and will be difficult to remedy, for few of the applicants for police service now are men who can read or write. This state of things cannot long continue. If the rate of pay is not sufficient to tempt into the force men with at all events the rudiments of education the question of a revision of the scale will have to be faced. We cannot on the one hand expect a high intelligence in the police, and on the other hand keep such a scale of pay that men who can read and write do not think it worth while to enter the force. The report was submitted in draft for the observations upon it of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the public will not be astonished to learn, finds a fruitful subject for comment in the large number of petty police cases that still figure in the returns. There were over twenty thousand of them last year, or more than five thousand fewer than in 1886, but even as thus diminished they present, he observes, a marked contrast to anything that can be found in the Calcutta and Madras reports. The apology which Mr. Crawley-Boevey, in his good-natured way, offers for the offenders, is that they were in no sense criminals, but "honest citizens, generally of the poorest and most inoffensive kind." This is a view which Mr. Gell, in his rejoinder, naturally finds it difficult to endorse. Mr. Crawley-Boevey may be right or wrong in his view of these offences and of the prescribed methods of dealing with them, but the Acting Police Commissioner was scarcely the authority who could best do justice to it, and it is not satisfactory to have it put on record, as Mr. Gell has been provoked to do, that the falling off in the number of persons arrested for offences of this kind is entirely due to "the discouragement shown by the magistrates to the arrest of that class of offenders." This, indeed, is almost as unsatisfactory a confession as that which Dr. Weir makes in the paragraph on "the Law and the Magistrates" in his health report for last year, when he observes that "it is not right that any opprobrium should attach to public officers for doing that which the law compels them to do." The remark is called to mind by a paragraph in Mr. Crawley-Boevey's letter in which the offences against the Police Acts which figures so largely in the returns are spoken of as petty street nuisances "which in most cases no one but a native constable complains of, and which he would take no notice of were it not considered the rule of the department to have as many prosecutions and convictions as possible." This might be a valuable piece of criticism if it were addressed to Government by way of showing cause against the Acts as they stand. But the law has made these offences cognizable, and it is the business of the police to act upon it. If there were no adequate ground for the proceedings in these cases the magistrates would have no difficulty in saying so. It is not the rule of the Bench, at all events, "to have as many prosecutions and convictions as possible," and whoever censures the police for the number of cases of this kind that they bring into Court censures by implication the magistrates who convict in them. We do not underrate the importance of the subject which Mr. Crawley-Boevey has dealt with in his letter to the Acting Police Commissioner. But we are very decidedly of opinion that the chief of the city police was not the authority to whom he should have addressed his criticism.

COLONEL J. C. ARDAGH, who, our London correspondent telegraphs, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, is a Royal Engineer officer of distinguished attainments, who has been always regarded as strong on the "book learning" side of his profession. He has an excellent staff service record which began twelve years ago when he joined the Intelligence Branch at the Horse Guards as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General. While holding that post he was sent on special service to Turkey, and after the Berlin Treaty was signed he was appointed to the Turkish Boundary Commission, and assisted in delimiting the frontiers of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, a task on which he was engaged for more than a year. For a few months in 1882 Colonel Ardagh was Instructor in Military History in the School of Military Engineering, but he left his appointment for special duty in Egypt, becoming before the year was out D.A.A. and Q.-M.-G. on the staff of Sir Frederick Stephenson, and taking part in the operations at Alexandria and at Tel-el-Kebir. In the Soudan expedition in 1884 Colonel Ardagh Commanded the Royal Engineers, and acted as Chief of the Intelligence Department, and in the distribution of honours which followed that hard fought but inconclusive campaign he was made a C. B. The new Viceroy, like his immediate predecessor, seems to have made up his mind that his private secretary must be a man with a record.

ONE at least of the Kathiawar States, that of Bhownuggur, is doing its best to prevent an unnecessary emigration of its subjects in search of work or charitable relief. The Durbar has set in operation relief works in various directions, and distressed people who are unable to work are provided for by the bounty of the Maharajah. It is doubted if all the immigrants into Bombay who represent themselves as having come from Bhownuggur are really from that State, as orders were given some time since prohibiting the departure of distressed people from the ports of Bhownuggur, Mahava, and Sultanpur.

MR. C. P. COOPER took over charge yesterday of the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate, and disposed of the ordinary petty morning cases, which however, were unusually numerous, owing to the Courts having been closed for the last three days.

THE *Daily News* thus extends its sympathy to the editor of a Rangoon paper in his journalistic troubles :—

Rangoon is a long way off, but that is no reason why journalists in this country should not sympathise with the sorrows which the editor of the Rangoon *Times* has been driven to confide to his readers. In a place like the capital of Lower Burma, we are reminded, it is impossible personally to verify what appears in his columns. Hence Rangoon editors being, as he modestly observes, "like other men," they are "occasionally imposed upon," nor do they unhappily always find names and addresses of persons who have hitherto borne an unimpeachable character for veracity and probity a guarantee against "absolute untruths or romancing." "The editor," he goes on to say "who is the victim of misplaced confidence in his reporters is greatly to be pitied ;" for while he shrinks from the difficulties and pitfalls by which he knows himself to be surrounded, he cannot but remember how prone thoughtless readers are to "chuck his paper aside with the remark that there is nothing in it." It is impossible not to feel with this perplexed and persecuted editor when he "once again urges on correspondent and supporters who have helped to make the Rangoon *Times* what it is," to beware of their facts and to "shorten their letters, rather than draw on their imaginations."

GENERAL Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Jamaica, goes in a similar capacity to South Australia in place of Sir William Robinson, and there is every chance of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Mitchell, Royal Marines, Governor of Antigua, succeeding him at Jamaica. Sir Henry Norman is on the active list of general officers. He entered the Indian Army in March, 1844 ; was Military Secretary to the Government of India from January, 1862, to May, 1870 ; Military Member of the Viceroy of India's Council from June, 1870, to March, 1877 ; and Member of the Council of the India Office from February, 1878, to 1883, when he went to Jamaica.

THE 19th Hussars are to be raised to an establishment of 707 of all ranks and 424 troop-horses, from which it may be presumed that the regiment will ere long return to India, in which country it was formed from John Company's army on the amalgamation in 1862. Its experiences in Egypt have proved most beneficial, as it is now quite a favourite corps with cavalry [illegible].

TELEGRAMS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, TUESDAY.

Colonel J. C. Ardagh has been appointed Private Secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, but the time for the commencement of his duties has not yet been fixed, and it is doubtful if he will go out to India with the new Viceroy.

REPORT OF THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

BI-METALLISM RECOMMENDED.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, TUESDAY.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Currency has been issued.

Three-fourths of the Commissioners are in favour of International Bi-metallism, the essential features of which should be the free coinage of both silver and gold at a fixed ratio, the payment in either coin being at the option of the debtor.

Mr. D. M. Barbour dissents from this proposal, and in a long and able paper points out that a further fall in the value of silver might lead to a cessation of coinage in America and India, the imposition of heavy import duties in India, and injurious consequences to that country and to England.

He therefore urges immediate action, and suggests the repeal of the duty on silver plate, and the issue of ten shilling notes and one pound notes based on silver. This would diminish the divergence between the relative value of the two metals, and would generate confidence in silver.

Mr. Barbour adds that it is desirable that the British Government should recognise the principle of a double legal tender.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. Gladstone began a three days' campaign yesterday in Birmingham, where, speaking at a meeting, he said he feared the dangers in the Balkans were still unallayed. England's great source of embarrassment, he said, is Egypt. Referring to the Sackville West incident, he said it was a serious slight to Great Britain, and he hoped it would be satisfactorily explained. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone re-affirmed his last year's Nottingham programme of home politics.

MANCHESTER AND FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have resolved by a majority of ten that the provisions of the British Factory Acts restricting the hours of labour of women and children should be immediately extended to the textile factories of British India.

GERMANY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.

Germany is negotiating with England and the other Powers for the repression of the Slave trade and the stoppage of the supply of ammunition to the Eastern part of Africa. A favourable issue is shortly expected.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Arcadia, with the outward English mails of the 26th ult., left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., last night, and the s.s. Victoria, for Colombo and Australia, at 10 p.m., last night.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

At the sitting of the Crawford Commission today Sathbhai, Dabir's father-in-law, was called, and corroborated the statement of Dabir in several material points. In cross-examination witness confessed to Rs. 700 being spent on Dabir's second marriage. He could not account why he did not pay Hanmantrao himself when the whole amount reached him in three instalments. He assigned no reason why he wrote for Rs. 3,500, when Rs. 3,000 was agreed upon with Hanmantrao. Witness acknowledged that a widower has more expenses to incur in his second marriage.

Ramchander Gopal Javarkar contradicted Sathbhai in several important points regarding the arrangement of money with Hanmantrao. In cross-examination he confessed being made to retire by Mr. Crawford, although he had obtained an extension for one year. After making statements against Mr. Crawford before a special officer, witness made an application to Government for reinstatement. He had informed Pense about Dabir paying money to Hanmantrao in September, 1887. Witness's brother was a mamlatdar, who was compelled by Mr. Crawford to retire, though the Collector of Khandeish recommended a year's extension. In re-examination witness stated that Mr. Moore verbally informed him of his reinstatement, if he repaid the pension money to Government, which he declined.

Manek Ratiram Sowcar produced his books showing money advanced to Dabir. Witness acknowledged having received no bonds or security for sums advanced.

The Dabir case will be concluded to-morrow.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT CALCUTTA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

A frightful accident resulting in the loss of between sixty and eighty lives happened here last evening shortly after six o'clock. The steamer Mongolia, belonging to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company, collided with the steam tug Clive a little below Mutiabruj, and sank immediately.

The Mongolia left her moorings at Chandpal Ghat, at half-past six o'clock, with about 100 passengers. She went down safely as far as Moocheekhola, when she observed the brig Clive coming up the river in a manner which will be explained at an inquiry to be held to-day at the Police Court, where the serang of the Mongolia is being tried. She drifted broadside on to the bows of the Clive, and being cut in two sank instantly.

The Clive managed to save fifteen passengers, and it is believed that some swam ashore, the rest being drowned.

THE INDIA OF THE QUEEN.

POLEMICS OF THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT.

REMARKABLE PROTEST FROM THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The *Pioneer* publishes a long letter, addressed by Sir Auckland Colvin to Mr. Hume on the National Congress; also Mr. Hume's reply. Sir Auckland Colvin's letter takes the form of a reply to a first letter from Mr. Hume, in which letter Mr. Hume writes: "To put the matter as succinctly as possible, the essential points of these misrepresentations are that you are personally hostile to the Congress; that you desire to ruin all who take a prominent part in it; that you will favour and reward all who oppose it; and that no man has a chance of promotion or recommendation for honours from you, who is not willing to spend money in opposing it, and who does not publicly and privately denounce it." In his reply Sir Auckland Colvin starts by saying that it is inevitable that this movement, which invites attention, both of those who are concerned with the Government and the public at large, should be seriously weighed and examined by all who are resident in India, and especially by those who are responsible for the administration of its several provinces. It is to be expected by the critics of Government that they should in turn be criticised. During the first two Congresses, Sir Auckland Colvin saw nothing worthy of grave objection, but with the issue of the report of the Madras meeting he says, "I must admit with the greatest regret that the sympathy with which I had hitherto looked upon the party received a severe check." Sir Auckland Colvin then proceeds to deal with two tracts issued by the Congress, namely, Mr. Veraraghava Chariar's Congress catechism and the conversation between Moulvi Farid-ud-din and one Rambaksh of Kambakhpur. Some fifty thousand copies were circulated during the past year, and perhaps half a million will be so circulated during the present year.

Sir Auckland Colvin writes: "I have read carefully and repeatedly through both of them, and while I find frequent passages such as those which I will presently quote, holding up the British Government and English officials in India to the indignation of the people as unjust, inconsiderate, ill-informed, and reckless of the consequences of their actions, I have failed to find in them a single passage in which the advantages conferred upon India by that rule have been so much as referred to. Here and there some of the officers of Government in India are given credit, if not for good service rendered, at least for good intentions. But anything that may be said upon this score is far more than obscured by the thickness and the depth of the darker shades of the picture.

"Of the India of to-day as we know it; of the India under education; of the India compelled in the interests of weaker masses to submit to impartial justice; of the India brought together by road and rail; of the India entering into the first-class commercial markets of the world; of the India of religious toleration; of the India assured—for terms of years unknown in less fortunate urope—of profound and unbroken peace; of India with a free press; of India finally taught for the first time that the end and aim of rule is the welfare of the people, and not the personal aggrandisement of the Sovereign, I fail to find a syllable of recognition.

"These are the pamphlets which, as we are told in the preface to the last Congress Report, are circulated in thousands about the country, and for the substance of these pamphlets the critics of the Congress necessarily hold the leaders of that party responsible."

After remarking that another of the methods of the Congress, which seems open to serious objection is that of identifying itself with the majority of the people of India and of habitually assuming that it has the right to speak in the name of that majority. Sir Auckland Colvin writes: "Of the unmeasured and often scurrilous language of some of the Congress newspapers, I will say nothing, for I see that you yourself in your speech at Allahabad deprecate it. I can only regret that they may be tempted to appeal for countenance to passages such as those which I have extracted from the pamphlets authorised by the Congress."

In dealing with the point of increase l representation in Legislative Councils demanded by the Congress, Sir Auckland Colvin writes: "I think in a word they would, if I might dare to advise them, be more usefully employed in educating the people than in educating the authorities. I would cordially extend to them that measure of recognition which, when deprived of the magnifying medium in which, as I think they have unwisely enveloped themselves, their education, their loyalty, and whatever is valuable in their views may require; but, certainly, I would not upset the whole economy of the Indian administration with its hitherto peaceful progress and its many mansions in order to accommodate them under its roof. It seems to me unreasonable to ask that so large a system of representation should be introduced at the demand of an extremely small and peculiar section of the people, or that the existence of a class which has been created by this Government should be cited as a sufficient reason for modifying to a very serious degree the methods of administration so familiar, and on the whole agreeable to those vast masses of the people who live in the traditions of the government of their forefathers, and whose ideas of polity find their roots far back in centuries long gone by, and who are as much out of harmony with the political atmosphere breathed by us of English birth, or desired by their own countrymen of English education as an elephant would be out of his element in the Scotch mists or a banyan tree in Parliament Street."

In conclusion, Sir Auckland Colvin writes: "To sum up this matter of measures you will gather from what I have said that the claim of the Congress party to have introduced a new order of ideas into India seems to me not to rest upon facts. They have seized upon an idea already familiar to Government, as witness Lord Dufferin's jubilee speech, and they have pushed it as it seems to me to extremes which cannot be defended, more especially in view of the circumstance that the party purports to speak on behalf of the millions whom it has had no opportunity of consulting, and who have given it no warrant whatsoever. The catalogue of claims which constitute its cause appears to me to be very far from embodying any considerable popular feeling. They represent the wishes of a class, and that minute and exceptional class shorn of fictitious and exaggerated pretensions. I think the movement offers little to unfavourable criticism. It seems to me, however, probable that the attacks which it has invited by overspreading its natural borders will discredit much, which otherwise might have been useful, and that the aggressive tone which its organs adopt may rather hinder than assist Government when the hour for action may seem to it to have come. My opinions, such as they are, have been formed after patient examination and experience of the subjects with which I have dealt in this letter, and it is with a sense of deep disappointment only that I have come to the conclusion that the answer to the question put by you as to whether there is anything objectionable in the methods on the measure of the movement is that in my judgment there is much. I have endeavoured to show what seems to me to be objectionable whether in the one or the other regard. I think it objectionable in the highest degree that in order to introduce changes in the administration of the Government of India, the Indian Government and its officials should be held up to the hatred of the people as standing between them and the benevolence of Government of her Majesty as endeavouring in their own interests to obstruct measures, having for their object the welfare of the people and as embodying traditions and practices of oppression and of disregard to popular claims, which but for their existence and influence in India would have long since been put an end to. I object to this partly because, if without offence I may say so, it is not true. I object to it mainly, because while being untrue it is eminently calculated to further the designs and promote the aims of those natives who are no less opposed to the Congress than disaffected to English rule in India, but who will gladly avail themselves of so useful a mechanism for stirring up discontent, and so safe a propaganda for the spread of doctrine that British rule in India is a calamity. We may, as it seems to me, introduce changes which have proved necessary by time in the administration of India without on that account labouring to make the masses deeply discontented with Government hitherto accepted by them. Still more may we do so without misrepresenting the character of our countrymen in India or the motives by which they are actuated. I object finally because I think that the measures themselves, so far as I have been enabled to judge of them, travel beyond anything for which the country is at present prepared or involve, if carried out in the direction which their promoters desire as a negation of true representation. If we are to have true representation we must be prepared to recur to an archaic order of ideas, from which it is the great aim of the Government gradually to wean the people. If, on other hand, we invite as representatives of a vast majority a class who are little less separated from that majority than we ourselves are, we add a fifth wheel to the coach; if finally we admit the representation of new India, we must give it no more weight than its numbers justify. Nobody is more willing than I am to recognise and encourage, and find room under the Government of India's umbrella for the younger men who within the last twenty-five years have, as you say, somewhere sprung into existence as a new factor in the country, but I cannot on that account affect to recognise in these forward spirits of the present generation the political maturity of all India, or regard even this the most advanced element otherwise than as still in the stage of political babyhood, for I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that no nation—least of all the nations of the ast—can be trusted with in less than the lifetime of a living man to adopt and to put into practice conceptions of political life confined at present mainly to the Anglo-Saxon race, and only by them elaborated after long and painful centuries.

THE BHOPAL-JHANSI LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The first through train to Bhopal left Jhansi on Monday morning.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

It is believed that the evacuation of the Black Mountain will not take place for another fortnight.

THE RESIDENCY OF KASHMIR.

Colonel Parry Nisbet takes over the appointment of Resident of Kashmir some day this week.

THE DEFENCES OF RAWALPINDI.

General Sir Thomas Baker and the engineer officers are busy just now with the details of the defences of Rawalpindi, for which large sums of money have been sanctioned.

THE PRESIDENCY PAYMASTER.

Major G. W. Sawyer, Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, has been transferred to Bengal as Examiner of Commissariat and Remount Accounts.

Captain Durand and Dr. Robertson visited Gilgit last week, the former returning to the Punjab on Monday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The Arcadia with incoming mails may be expected to arrive in Bombay about 10 a.m., on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left for Bombay this evening.

Nov. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, outward bound from Glasgow and Liverpool, left here for Bombay to-day.

Nov. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived from Colombo this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 6.

The mail steamers Rosetta from Australia, Hydaspes from China, and Pekin from Calcutta, arrived here today.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	81¼ ex-coupon.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67 9-16
4½ per cent. "	71 9-16.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	43

OFFICIAL despatches at the Hague from Batavia give the following account of the outbreak at Madioen, in Java:—"On the night of October 11-12 about thirty natives, disguised as priests, seized the Passangrohan at Tawang-Mangoe, near Madioen, in the Island of Java. The rising was successfully repressed by the military, and eleven of the band were killed, the remainder being made prisoners. Perfect tranquillity prevails among the inhabitants."

A PARIS correspondent, who lately called on M. de Lesseps, gives an interesting instance of the phenomenal energy of that fine old gentleman of 83. I was speaking to him, he says, of the meetings attended or about to be attended by him. All at once he remarked, "You make me think of something," and he rang for a messenger. "Go and ask my son if we start this evening, at what hours, and for what place." The messenger returned in a few minutes, saying, "You start this evening at 8-20 from Mont Parnasse Station for Le Mans." "Very well; go to my house, and tell my son we shall dine at 7 punctually." Finally, turning to me, he remarked, "Pray excuse me, I am going to the Academy of Sciences, where I have promised to attend what will be a long sitting, and I shall be just in time for the paper that I am to hear." He accordingly went with me as far as the door, and entered his carriage to go to the institute. On returning he will have a railway journey lasting till 2 o'clock in the morning, this being followed by a meeting in the afternoon, and by another night in the train; and he will perhaps start next day in some other direction.

"A RELATIVE of Sir William Harcourt" is in trouble at Hoylake, or will be when she is caught. This "lady-like person" took apartments for her daughter and her governess, made careful inquiries about stabling, and then suddenly discovered that she had lost her purse, casually remarking that it was very annoying for a relative of Sir William Harcourt to be without the price of her railway fare. The sympathetic landlady thereupon lent the distressed cousin of the descendant of the Plantagenets a sovereign. She has not had it back yet, and Sir William doesn't know the lady.

MARGARINE we know; but what is "cheesine"? A bankrupt who has just been examined at Manchester, admitted that he sold large quantities of it. He says that it is distinguishable from cheese, that it comes from America, that it is sold at a remarkably low price, and that he left it to his customers to find out its composition, on the principle that "the public are the best judges as to whether it suits them or not." Cheesine is said to be very nice at first, but speedily becomes dry, repulsive and unsaleable.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

THE last meeting of the Viceroy's Council was held on Thursday, last week, and since then nearly all its honourable members have dispersed towards the plains. The bill of fare laid before the meeting was the largest I remember having seen in Simla, the Legislative Department being anxious to dispose, as far as possible, of all that pertained to Lord Dufferin's term of office, but the only important bills were the Punjab Courts Bill, which marks another epoch in the effort to deal with the mass of arrears before the Chief Court; the Burma Police Bill, which seems to be a happy attempt on the part of the Chief Commissioner to circumvent the dacoits by depriving them of their useful allies, the villagers; and the Railway Bill, which will help to prevent competition between different companies at the expense of the public. The chief feature of the Railway Bill is the appointment of a Commission to settle differences, the plan being entirely new to this country. Altogether, the Legislative Session has been a quiet, profitable one, although measures are not now announced with the flourish of trumpets to which we were accustomed some years ago. I see a howl has been raised because of Sir Donald Wallace being engaged in compiling a short history of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty, as if it were a deep laid scheme to outwit the Congress, and impose on the British public. Ignorance is as usual the cause of the alarm. There is no more intention of publishing this history than there is of publishing the summary drawn up four years ago of the principal measures initiated during Lord Ripon's term of office, although if the two reports were published side by side I do not know that the Congress would be much benefitted.

Simla still remains wonderfully full, and it is evident that the winter colony, consisting of Government establishments, and wives who have not accompanied their husbands to the plains, is steadily increasing year by year. During the last week we have had four mild attempts at amusement, the best of which was the afternoon performance of "to oblige Benson," in which Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Burt, Mrs. T. P. Smith, Mr. G. Williams, and Mr. St. Clair took part. Mr. Williams as Trotter Southdown certainly absorbed the largest share of attention, but all the characters were good, and the two ladies did their parts gracefully and well. There was also an evening concert to raise funds for the Volunteer Band, but it was not very well attended. I think an afternoon performance draws better now that the nights are getting so cold; but apart from this, the Volunteer Band, excellent and invaluable as its services are, receives very little public sympathy or support. The motives which prompt charity are confined to those who do not care much about the band, while those who would be most disconsolate if the band were gone, are distinctly selfish in their unwillingness to pay for the amusements which they prize so much. I hear that the present band-master who has done excellent service is to be dispensed with because his salary cannot be afforded, and this will be a distinct loss to the band.

Colonel Morton, who has held the command of the Simla Volunteers for two years, resigns in a few days, and the Corps have evinced their gratitude for his services not only by giving their Colonel a farewell dinner at Peliti's, at which complimentary speeches were made and songs sung, but by presenting Mrs. Morton with a handsome silver salad bowl. This presentation was made by Mrs. Leigh at the close of the distributian of prizes for the annual rifle match. The Volunteer match always follows the great Simla rifle competition which takes place in September, and the public support given to the prize list is much better than that given to the poor band. This year the prizes have been very equally divided between the different companies, so that all are pleased.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Williams, Younghusband, and Sweet opened the rinking season by giving an afternoon tea at the Town Hall to all the subscribers, and in future three days a week will be devoted to this pastime. This of itself is conclusive proof that the Simla season is over, and that the "special correspondent's" profession is gone. The weather, too, is another unmistakeable proof, the thermometer going down at night almost to the freezing point. On Sunday there was a heavy hail storm, and for hours the ground looked as if it were covered with a sheet of snow, and on the following morning the snow line on the hills in the interior was unmistakeably deeper than it had been before.

The annual report of the Simla Municipality for for the year 1887-88 has just been published, and, as fas as the ordinary work of the Municipality is concerned shows a fair amount of progress. The water-supply has been slightly improved by repairs and extentions of the filter beds; conservancy has been improved as far as can be managed at present; and various suggestions are made with regard to the market, police, the hire of coolies and ponies, and other matters affecting the comfort of residents. The report, however, contains no statement with regard to the Town Hall, which was deserving of a separate statement, or even a separate report, by itself, and I have looked in vain for any entry with regard to the interest due on the three and a half lakhs spent on that building. The receipts which are somewhat unnecessarily divided into two separate statements amount roughly to Rs. 2,41,000, against an expenditure of Rs. 2,35,811, but if to this is added more than Rs. 20,000 for interest on the Town Hall, it turns the budget from a very good into a very bad one. I think the Municipality might have thrown more light on the subject. A regretful reference is made to a falling off in the amount realised from fines. The Simla Municipality is probably the first that has looked upon this as a legitimate source of revenue.

PUBLIC SECURITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is time that serious attention were drawn to the condition of public security in Bombay, as exhibited in the unusually large number of outrages, housebreakings, and robberies in broad daylight, which have lately been committed, and of which the following have come to my knowledge:—

1. An old Hindoo gentleman, of known medical ability, was, in broad day-light (noon), robbed of his neck ornament, valued at Rs. 150, the ruffians snatching it from his person on the Thakodwar Road a few days ago, which, if my memory is correct, was reported in your journal by a correspondent.

2. Mr. M. P. Writer, robbed of Rs. 1,000.

3. A certain watchmaker, whose name I am desired to withhold, robbed of Rs. 2,000.

4. A Hindoo merchant by the name of Raisee Sewsee, robbed of Rs. 2,650.

5. A Parsee employé of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, robbed of Rs. 8,000.

6. Mr. Manockshaw, of the Government Central Press, robbed of Rs. 800.

7. A Hindoo family, residing at Mahim, robbed of Rs. 500.

8. Mr. Furtado, the book-seller of Kalbadevi Road, robbed of Rs. 400.

9. Mr. Shamrao Rele, Pleader, robbed of his bag containing valuable documents, from his carriage.

10. Mr. Haripunt, the telegraph master of the Marine Lines Station, belaboured near Sunkersett's house, Thakordwar, by some Mahomedan ruffians who, having found nothing on searching his person, allowed him to go.

11. A poor Brahmin, a temporary sojourner in Bombay, was robbed of his turban on the public road on the 27th ultimo.

There are, I understand, numerous other cases, unknown to the public and the press, in which people have been robbed of their moneys, who do not come forward to lay their complaints through fear. It is strange that while almost all petty thefts and felonies are traced, and the culprits are brought to justice, great swindlers under the guise of bankers, rajah's agents, and moonims of up-country firms, remain at lage. Surely, means should be adopted to alter this state of things, and to restore the confidence of the public which at present is seriously disturbed.

Nov. 6. C. S. D.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

RELIEF OF FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE IN BOMBAY.

AT the invitation of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at his Fort residence, to consider what steps should be taken for the relief of the famine-stricken immigrants in Bombay. Among those present were:—Mr. Shepherd, Commissioner, Northern Division, Dr. Blaney, Sir D. M. Petit, Messrs. V. Madhavdas, F N. Patel, Dustoor J Menocherjee, Dustoor P B. Sanjana, Messrs. D. T. Mooljee, S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E., D. Framjee, C.S.I., N. M. Wadia, V. Purshotumdas, A. Hubibbhoy, C. Ebrahim, D. Tapidas, C. D. Adenwalla, N. B. Jeejeebhoy, A. S. Dustoor Camdin, F. M. Banajee, F. D. Petit, B. D. Petit, S. F. Patel, M. G. Patcha, A. D. Moonshee, H. Narotumdas, D. Baola, P. Tarra, F. Visram, T. Jadhowjee, G. G. Tejpal, D. M. Goculdas, B. B. Patel, and K. N. Kabrajee.

A letter was read from Dr. Blaney suggesting that a public meeting should be called.

An excuse was read from Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee for his non-attendance on account of the death of a relation.

The chairman thanked those present for their attendance, and explained the object of the meeting. He was sure that destitution only could have induced the people to abandon their hearths and homes in Gujerat and the Deccan, and come to Bombay for food and shelter. They had abandoned their cattle and fled to Bombay with their children. It was the bounden duty of well-to-do people to assist the sufferers under such circumstances and to take immediate measures for the relief of those already in Bombay, who were wandering about the streets. The chairman was of opinion that a committee should be appointed at once to collect subscriptions, to buy grain, to cook it, and feed the sufferers. About ten or eleven years ago, in connection with the famine which then occurred, the late Mr. Ramjee Madhavjee and other gentlemen raised a subscription among themselves, rented a plot of ground on the Elphinstone land property, and erected a *mandap* there. The people were fed there daily on food consisting of grain. If the same method was adopted, the sufferers would derive some assistance at once. In this manner, the chairman thought, food should be given to them in the Pinjrapole, at Pydonee, Mandavie, and Mody Khana in the Fort. A small committee should be appointed to make the arrangements for the distribution of food. The present meeting was called to make prompt arrangements for the present, and it was necessary to appoint a small committee for the purpose. The sub-committee would solicit the co-operation of others, and, by taking immediate measures, would collect the people who were at present wandering over the stretes, and sleeping in the open, and provide shelter for them. During the last three nights they had been lying in the open without shelter from the rain. They should not be segregated in one place only, for if an epidemic broke out, they would all fall vicitims to the disease. It was therefore advisable to place five or seven hundred people in different camps, in different localities, so that all might not fall victims to a common disease. It was necessary to appoint a committee at once to relieve the sufferers now in Bomtay and until they could consult Government and the Municipal authorities.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee observed that the greatest precautions were necessary before the meeting came to any resolution for affording relief. If a report spread throughout the presidency that people were fed in Bombay they would come down here in thousands, including even the idle, and in point of sanitation the permanent residents of the city would be the sufferers. The steps they took, therefore, should be such as to guard against any such contingency. At present they had no detailed information before them, and before they took any active steps for organizing relief they should try and obtain all the necessary information. No doubt, as observed by the worthy chairman, those of the starving people who have come to the city will have to be fed, but Mr. Dosabhoy suggested that such relief should be given in a properly organized form. The famine-stricken people should not be fed here and there. The Municipality should be asked to form a famine camp, and one could easily be formed on Arthur Road. Relief should be given there under proper sanitary provisions. If all such precautions were neglected, the general health of the city would run into danger, and greater evil would result. While admitting the necessity for giving food to those who were now starving in the city, Mr. Dosabhoy deprecated hasty measures which in the end would throw greater responsibilities on the city than those which it ought fairly to bear. The stream of benevolent charity would never be dried up in Bombay, and if the evil really increased, the city would as usual acquit itself with credit; but he Mr. Dosabhoy thought that they should at first take all such steps in correspondence with Government as would tend to the stoping of the influx into the city of the famine-stricken people, as was done with the hearty co-operation of Government in the years 1877 and 1878.

Mr. Shepherd, Commissioner N. D., thought that if they commenced to feed all the people now in Bombay they would induce many hundreds of others to come down to Bombay. It was necessary to make enquiries of the different States from which the people came, and to consider what measure of relief would be necessary.

The chairman said, he agreed with the views of Dr. Blaney; but they should consider the absolute necessity of at once feeding the people now in Bombay.

Mr. Shepherd remarked that the greater proportion of 1,100 people supposed to be now in Bombay were people who used to come here annually, and were not absolute sufferers from famine. They should ascertain how many persons had come from Bhownugger, or from the Gaekwar's territories, and ask those States to provide for them, and at the same time the committee appointed by the meeting might offer to assist them as far as they could.

The chairman said that that could be done afterwards. A public meeting should be called for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in future.

Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee suggested that they should adopt the plan of feeding which was adopted by the late Ramjee Madhavjee eleven years ago, which was to erect a large shed on the Port Trust estate, to cook rice there, and feed the immigrants upon what was called "khichree" at a cost of from one anna to one anna and-a-half per head.

The chairman thought that that appeared to be the best plan, which they intended to adopt.

Mr. Sorabji Bengalee said they should first feed the people on "khichree," and leave other plans for future consideration. Out of the fund raised at the time abovementioned, of which Mr. Damodhardas Tapidas was a trustee, a balance of Rs. 3,000 remained in his hands, and he was willing to hand it over to their committee at once.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee was of opinion that caution was the first necessity of the case; for the consequences of any hasty steps would have much to be regretted. It was the duty of Government to take measures for the relief of the sufferers, and the Municipal authorities would have to take a share. They should ascertain from what places the people came, and with what object they had come. It appeared that most of the people now in Bombay were unwilling to work. A Parsee gentleman had asked them to work on his salt pans near Bombay, and some had gone over to inspect the works. They were, however, most unwilling to do any sort of work, and expected to be fed without performing labour. Some of the immigrants were said to come from Bhownugger. Mr. Kabrajee knew that the Government of Bhownuggur had opened relief works; but unwilling as they were to work, the people had come down to Bombay notwithstanding. They should therefore take great precaution; and should first appoint a committee to make enquiries and submit a report.

After further discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, seconded by Mr. Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, and resolved that a subscription list for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for the relief of the distressed people who had come to Bombay from Kattiawar, Gujerat, the Deccan, and other parts of the Presidency.

It was proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, seconded by Mr. Damodurdas Thackersey Mooljee, and resolved that a committee be appointed for the purpose of affording immediate aid by feeding the immigrants from different parts of the presidency. (Names of committee are given in the resolution.)

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee to appoint another and larger committee to communicate, if necessary, with the local Government as also the authorities of the different localities affected by famine, and to report upon the extent of the famine, and the numbers of people who have come from the famine-stricken districts, and those who may come hereafter to Bombay.

On the motion of Mr. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for convening the meeting and presiding at it.

A subscription list was circulated, and Rs. 5,000 were subscribed on the spot.

BOMBAY POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

IN issuing the annual report on the Police Administration of the town and island of Bombay for the year 1887, the local Government publishes the following resolution:—

"The annual report on the working of the Police of the Presidency Town calls for little detailed comment at present. There are several important matters connected with the administration of that force now under the consideration of Government, and it would be inexpedient to enter here into any discussion regarding them.

MURDERS AND ATTEMPTS AT MURDER.

"Murders and attempts at murder increased in the year under report, as compared with the previous year, from 2 to 6 and 1 to 4, respectively. One of the murders ended in conviction, one was undetected and 4 were pending at the close of the year. One of the latter was the well-known Parel murder, of which a concise account is given in paragraphs 20 and 21 of the report. Robberies have decreased from 8 in 1886 to 3 in the year under report. There were 114 true cases of house-breaking reported against 73 in 1886. Of these, together with 4 cases committed in the previous year and undisposed of at the close of 1886, only 49 were decided. Some of the remainder were, no doubt, pending under investigation at the close of the year, but the great bulk were presumably undetected. The number undetected is not precisely stated in the report, and no explanation is given of the large increase in the number of offences of housebreaking in 1887. The number of reported thefts has decreased from 2,125 to 1,890. Of these only 1,185 were decided, the bulk of the remainder being apparently undetected.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

"The most accurate figures regarding cognizable crime are obtained by considering only cases under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion. These are the offences enumerated in Classes I to V of Statement A, Part I. In 1887 there were 2,594 such cases reported against 2,948 in 1886 and 3,108 in 1885, and still larger numbers in 1884 and 1883. The progressive decrease is gratifying. In 1887, 1,473 cases, or, 57 per cent. of those reported, ended in conviction against 1,732 or 59 per cent. in 1886. In 1885 the percentage was 54. These percentages, though not very high, are considerably above those obtained in the mofussil. The number of persons arrested in connection with these cases has also steadily diminished, from 2,377 in 1885 to 2,367 in 1886 and 2,034 in the year under report. 1,651 persons were convicted against 1,886 in the preceding year and 1,843 in 1885.

"There is a large increase in the value of property reported to be stolen, from Rs. 1,90,097 in 1886 to Rs. 2,34,006 in 1887, but there is a still larger increase in the value of that recovered from Rs. 94,873 to Rs. 1,41,982.

What may justly be regarded as real cognizable crime is steadily diminishing, but there does not appear to be any noticeable falling off in the success of the police as a detective body.

6. The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate has drawn attention to the very large number of petty cognizable cases falling for the most part under the Police, gambling and conveyance Acts. It is not the intention of the Governor in Council to discuss the questions raised by the Magistrate at present; they are under consideration, and will be dealt with hereafter separately.

NON-COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

"There were in all 8,699 non-cognizable cases, of which 3,236 came under the Indian Penal Code and 5,463 under special and local laws. 4,508 of the latter were municipal cases. 6,722 persons appeared before the Courts in connection with these cases, of whom 4,431 were convicted. Of these 2,441 were concerned in cases under the Indian Penal Code and 1,058, or more than 43 per cent, were convicted. In the mofussil the percentage is about one-fourth of this, and the figures for the Presidency Town are most creditable to the Presidency Magistrates who, it is evident, exercise a wise discretion in the issue of process on complaints."

THE POLICE FORCE.

Owing to the retirement of educated and the enlistment of uneducated men, in the police force there were at the close of 1887 only 110 officers and 285 men who could read and write, against 159 and 327, respectively, at the close of the preceding year. This is, as the Acting Commissioner states in his report, unsatisfactory. That officer at the same time notes the difficulty of obtaining recruits and the inferiority, not only in educational attainments, but in physique, of those who come forward. This matter will have the earnest consideration of the Governor in Council.

The numbers of punishment and rewards are given, but are not supplemented by any comments on the conduct of the force as a whole. Such statistics are deprived of much of their value when recorded without explanation or remark by the responsible head of the force.

THE POLICE REPORT.

Though the late Sir F. Souter was in charge of the force throughout the year 1887, the report was submitted by Mr. Gell, who in June last was acting as Commissioner. It is to too great an extent a mere precis of information given at length in the statistical tables. Such precis are chiefly useful when they disclose something noteworthy, and are accompanied by explanatory comments. In future reports the numbers of undetected cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code should be stated; and where the proportion is large, as it appears to be in cases of theft and house-breaking, the cause should, if possible, be assigned. Any marked increase or decrease of crime should also be noted, and the cause, if ascertained, stated. Many of the paragraphs of the report are a mere repetition of statistics which appear elsewhere. The body of the report should be reserved for a statement of matters of considerable interest or importance; and a bare repetition of figures, elsewhere appearing, unaccompanied by and not requiring comment, should be avoided.

THE AVIFAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some few weeks ago you published in your paper the proceedings of a meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society, at which a statement was made by the honorary secretary to the effect that a Mr. Oates was going home to write for Government a work on the "Birds of India." As this statement was prejudicial to the "Avifauna of British India and its Dependencies" being published by me *under the patronage of Government*, on the same plan and principle of the British Museum catalogues, a representation was made to Government, and information requested as to the truth of the statement. The reply to this is that "Government has not deputed any one to write a work on the 'Birds of India,' in supersession of the one being published by you, entitled the 'Avifauna of British India and its Dependencies.'"

Will you very kindly publish this in your next issue for the information of the subscribers to the "Avifauna."—Yours, &c.

J. A. MURRAY, F.S.A.L.,
Author of the Avifauna of British India, &c.

Nov. 6.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant L. G. Clough-Taylor, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, to be Station Staff Officer, Lucknow.

CAPTAIN G. C. KITSON, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Station Staff Officer, Meerut. Captain W. G. Hamilton, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Allahabad, but to officiate at Ferozepore. Captain J W. Hogge, 14th Sikhs, has been appointed to be District Staff Officer, 2nd class, vice the late Captain Beley. Captain J. M. Grierson, R. A., has been appointed officiating Assistant Quarter-master-General, Intelligence Branch, until the return of Colonel Woodthorpe from England. Second-Lieutenant Lethbridge, attached to the 9th Madras Infantry, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer on probation, 6th Punjab Infantry.

THE men of the 23rd Pioneers on furlough will rejoin the regiment at Pishin for work on the Khojak The details, numbering fifty-three, left at Umballa, will join the regiment at Shelabagh.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MR. FORSTER AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The *Edinburgh Review*, in dealing with the recently published life of Mr. W. E Forster, says it was no wonder that the Chief Secretaryship of Mr. Forster was specially approved, and, indeed, urged on, by that section of Liberals of whom Sir Charles Russell might be taken as the spokesman; for, "surely at last a Statesman had been found whom it would be impossible for the bitterest opponent to accuse of want of sympathy with Irish distress, or inability to make allowance for Irish discontent." But why were these hopes disappointed? "Were the public, and the Liberal Party and Mr. Gladstone alike mistaken in their man?" The Reviewer points out the wants of the Irish people were one thing, and the demands of the Parnellite organization another:—

Mr. Forster at last became thoroughly aware that the Land League was not so much a political association aiming at Constitutional reform, as a conspiracy aiming at the overthrow of law and the substitution of its own authority for that of Parliament. When he became convinced of this, it is but fair to Mr. Forster to say that he at once recognised that the battle must be fought out; that on such a matter there could be no compromise; that 'two authorities were up, neither supreme'; and there could, in his opinion, be no happiness, no peace for Ireland, till the law of the land had regained its power. This was not recognised till much later by some of his colleagues; and we should assign, as the main reason of Mr. Forster's failure, his own slowness, and that of the British public, to recognise the real state of the case and the lamentable failure of some of his colleagues in the battle, at last joined with the powers of disorder, to back him with a hearty and generous support."

MR. FORSTER'S POLICY.

It is shown that there was nothing new in the aim of Mr. Forster's policy, which was to redress grievances, reform abuses, and govern justly, and that he did not assume an attitude of distrust and hostility towards the Parnellites:—

The fact is that the hostility, the abuse, the bitterness were all on the other side. The thirty gentlemen, described as the 'Irish members,' had no wish whatever to be on terms with a Government whose Unionist principles were above suspicion. Mr. Forster no doubt incurred the bitter hatred of Mr. Parnell; but it should be remembered that there was no Liberal member of that Parliament, with the exception, we think, of Messrs. Labouchere, Cowen, and Bradlaugh, who, when the Dissolution came, had not earned the enmity of the Irish Leader. All of them were to be driven by Parnellite votes from Parliament, if the directions of the Parnellite leaders could effect it. To Mr. Parnell, the Liberal, who is also a Unionist, has always been as hateful as he has lately become to Mr. Gladstone. That, and not any personal attributes of Mr. Forster, was the reason why Mr. Gladstone's Government stank in the nostrils of the so-called Irish Party, whether his Government was represented by Mr. Forster, Lord Spencer, or Sir George Trevelyan."

THE LAND LEAGUE.

Mr. Parnell's speech at Ennis, defying the law, the growth of Land League influence, and the increase of agrarian crime, led Mr. Forster to urge upon Mr. Gladstone the need of special legislation; but there were dissensions in the Cabinet, and the Ministry was only saved from breaking up by Mr. Forster surrendering his judgment to certain Ministers who had no official connection with Ireland:—

That Mr. Forster, in coming to this decision, was actuated solely by the desire to do what was best for Ireland, there is no doubt whatever; but none the less do we think the decision was an unfortunate one. The nature of the struggle had fully revealed itself to the eyes of Mr. Forster, though the public remained in darkness for some time longer. The battle was between law and order on the one side, and the Land League on the other. The question was not merely as to how Ireland should be governed, but as to by whom it should be governed. . . . . It must have been with a heavy heart that Mr. Forster resumed his residence in Ireland, and the coming months fulfilled his gloomiest anticipations. It is unnecessary here to refer to the sickening tale of outrages which almost every day came under the notice of the Chief Secretary, and the acute suffering that their harrowing details caused him, combined with the knowledge that the Executive was powerless to put them down. Suffice it to say that when Parliament met on January 7, 1881, the necessity for giving increased power to the Irish Executive had been demonstrated: and the public voice of Great Britain and of law-abiding citizens in Ireland had made itself heard in tones that no Government could afford to disregard."

MR. PARNELL'S POWER.

In spite of the Coercion Act, the writer observes, Mr. Parnell seemed more powerful than ever, and was stumping the country, with a view to prejudice the Irish people against the Land Act. Mr. Forster became convinced that, unless he could strike down the boycotting weapon, the party of disorder would prevail, and that a blow must be struck hard enough to paralise the action of the League.

The Cabinet, as a whole, it is evident, at last fully realised what had been seen by Forster long ago—that the battle with the Land League must be fought out; and the Chief Secretary felt deeply grateful to the Prime Minister for the hearty sympathy and support he gave to him in a policy they both recognised as absolutely necessary, but as not the less distasteful to them on that account.

MR. PARNELL'S IMPRISONMENT.

The imprisonment of Mr. Parnell, Lord Spencer's appointment as Lord Lieutenant, the so-called Treaty of Kilmainham, and Mr. Forster's resignation are next passed in review. On his arrival in London, Mr. Forster found his colleagues willing to allow Mr. Chamberlain to negotiate with Captain O'Shea both on the subject of the arrears and of Mr. Parnell's release; the release not to take place unless Mr. Parnell gave a public assurance of his resolution to put an end, so far as he could, to intimidation and boycotting.

To let out Mr. Parnell without having actually taken additional measures (merely proposing them would not be sufficient) for the preservation of law and order, was, in Mr. Forester's view not to be thought of for an instant, unless Mr. Parnell would frankly, and in the face of day show to all men in Ireland that he was the enemy, and not the friend, of the outragemongers and the boycotters. On May 4, in making his personal explanation of his resignation, Mr. Forster again repeated in the House of Commons that it was, of course, necessary to contemplate the release of the prisoners, and that he would consider the release safe 'if there had been a public promise on their part, or Ireland quiet, or the acquisition of fresh powers by the Government.' And he explained fully what he meant by a public promise.

MR. FORSTER'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Gladstone having "determined on surrender" the Reviewer points out that Mr. Forster's Irish rule was at an end; "the battle was lost and won, and the fruits of the victory were in the hands of Mr. Parnell."

To Mr. Gladstone, even after reading Mr. Reid's volumes, the reason of Mr. Forster's 'resignation in May, 1882, remains an unsolved riddle.' To every one else the matter is simple enough. There is no necessity to summon up 'myths' or 'figments;' to refine as to the meaning of the word 'negotiation,' or the phrase 'new departure;' to apply a forced construction to an Act of Parliament, or even to make an elaborate scrutiny into the mind of each suspect. Mr. Forster resigned because the conditions of release which he thought safe, and to which the Cabinet had previously agreed, had been abandoned by them. And it is the more singular that Mr. Gladstone should still maintain that Mr. Forster's condition of release was fulfilled by a private arrangement with the Parnellites since not only did Mr. Forster continually insist on the necessity of a public declaration, but fully explained on various occasions his reasons for thinking publicity essential. Thus, in the speech just referred to, on Febr ary 22, 1883, he states that 'the effect of a public promise would have been to deprive hon. members of the power for evil he believed they had been using; for instance, all the American subsidies to the Land League would have disappeared.' With Mr. Forster the question of how to rule Ireland did not present itself principally as a question of House of Commons Party politics. Neither an election in Tyrone, nor a vote on the Closure, nor a general promise of Parnellite support, could shake him in the determination to struggle for the authority of law, which should assure to every Irish fellow-subject of his, full protection to his personal liberty of action, and the free exercise of his rights. What would have been Mr. Forster's action had he survived to see Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bills no one who has followed his career can doubt. When the rumours of Mr. Gladstone's great surrende were in the air, he thought it right to make his belief public 'that a Parliament in Dublin would be fraught with danger to both England and Ireland,' and after Parliament had met he wrote to Mr. Goschen deploring the reticence of the Prime Minister, who was, doubtless, well calculated to enable him to commi irretrievably many weak and unwary Liberals to the support of his Government, whilst they still remained in absolute ignorance of his plans. He war 'too old a Parliamentary hand' to disclose his policy! Four days before that disclosure Mr. Forster had passed away, at a time when England could ill afford the loss of such a man."

MR. GLADSTONE'S SCHEME.

Passing on to the time when Mr. Gladstone disclosed his Home Rule Scheme, on April 8, 1886, the Reviewer concludes:—

"The cheers of the Parnellite members were the reward that Mr. Gladstone had richly earned, and when he sat down Mr. Prrnell's triumph was complete. Four years before he had driven Mr. Forster from office, he had expelled only a year ago from power the Government that sustained the hated rule of Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan, and he had now bound to his chariot wheels the greatest leader of the day, who till the country had spoken out remained Prime Minister of England. Forster's character stands fully revealed in the work. It was a singularly simple and straightforward one' Looking back upon the events of the years 1880-82, with the teaching that time has brought us, it is easy to see that the main business of the Irish Government during those years was to make law and order prevail over the unwritten law prescribed for Ireland by the Land League. The policy of conciliation and of redress of grievances might well go hand in hand with this, but could not be a substitute for it. Mr. Forster, noble as were his qualities, determined as he was to do his duty, was not the man who would have been selected by the public voice to govern Ireland had it been foreseen that that country was to pass through a period of revolutionary excitement. Mr. Forster's conduct was vindicated by the action of his successors, Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan, whose policy is now being firmly followed by Mr. Arthur Balfour, a Minister who is rapidly rising in Parliamentary position and in public opinion, as his ability and courage are more and more recognised."

BHULESHWAR WARD RATEPAYERS.

The following is the text of a protest, which has been forwarded by Mr. Lukhmidass Bhimjee and eighteen other ratepayers of the Bhuleshwar Ward, against the proceedings at the recent meeting in the Mooljee Jetha Market, to the secretaries of the committee appointed by the meeting:—

We beg to be permitted to draw your attention to the following observations in view to their being laid before your committee for the adoption of the remedial measures therein suggested.

2. We must premise at the outset that our object is that the real interests of the ratepayers which, judging from the reports published in the newspapers of the proceedings of your meeting, appear to have been lost sight of, may be consulted. The meeting having been held avowedly in the interests of the ratepayers of a particular ward, *viz.*, Bhuleshwar ward, the ratepayers of that ward alone and no outsiders ought to be on the committee, inasmuch as the latter cannot be expected to watch the interests of the ward as the former can be. This defect is very conspicuous in your committee as at present constituted. Moreover, besides the ratepayers of the ward, other promiscuous residents not paying any rates formed a good portion of the meeting, so that the number of people present does not indicate a correct idea of the numerical strength of the ratepayers.

3 Your meeting having been held at a place where a good many ratepayers could not attend, they were naturally precluded from taking part in the proceedings which have consequently lost the benefit of their advice and judgment. This fact is calculated materially to vitiate your proceedings and the result at which the meeting has arrived.

4. The names of some prominent representatives of intelligence, enterprise, and wealth, holding large properties in this very ward and contributing to the Municipal taxes by hundreds and thousands per annum are conspicuous by their omission from the list of the committee.

5. With such glaring omissions the committee can hardly be deemed complete or effective for any good purpose. The natural consequence of this is that it has created wide felt disappointment and chagrin among the ratepayers who consider the proceedings of the meeting as one-sided and partial.

6. Under these circumstances we are reluctantly compelled to protest against the proceedings of the meeting, and must decline to recognise them; and we, therefore, propose that a fresh meeting of the ratepayers and graduates of this ward only, who are entitled to vote, be convened at an early date, and at such a public place as may be acceptable to all the ratepayers concerned, so that the meeting may be largely attended by the ratepayers and their interests better guarded.

7. In the event of this our reasonable proposal not being acceded to, we, with other numerous ratepayers, will take such steps in the matter as we may deem advisable.

SIR W. LAWSON ON THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

On Saturday, 13th ult, Sir Wilfred Lawson opening a Liberal Club at Ortan in North Westmoreland for which division of the county the Lord Mayor-elect has consented to stand as a candidate at the next election, delivered one of his characteristic orations:—

Sir Wilfrid expressed his delight at the news which they had received a day or two before, that for the third time Mr. Alderman Whitehead, the Lord Mayor-elect, had consented to become the Liberal candidate for the division at the next election. (Applause.) Alluding to the two previous occasions on which he endeavoured to wrest the representation of the division from the Lowthers, on the former of which he was only beaten by ten votes, he said that since the last election the register showed an increase of 500 Liberal voters. (Applause.) After dwelling on the hopeful prospects which these figures encourage them to entertain, Sir Wilfrid observed: And what a candidate you have! He is an anamoly altogether. A Liberal Lord Mayor! One can hardly believe it. It reminds one of the aloe. The aloe only flowers once in a hundred years, and you get a Liberal Lord Mayor about as often as that. (Laughter.) It is very good of him to be your candidate and fight your battle, because the Lord Mayor is a hard worked man. The 9th of November is coming on. That is a great day in London. The poor unhappy man is to be put into a sort of coach like a prison van, and amid cornets, harps, flutes, dulsimers, and psalteries, he will be dragged through the streets as if he was going to an execution, and then in the evening he is to preside at a great dinner at which he will be surrounded by Tories and turtles—(great laughter)—and will have to listen to speeches made by Lord Salisbury and the Conservative Coercionist people who now govern this country. I pity the man from my heart who has to do anything like that. (Great laughter.) Lately I have seen a lot of paragraphs in the papers about the Alderman. He seems to be the favourite theme for discussion, and one thing I saw was this: He is going to make some little alterations in the performances which go on that day. They generally have camels and buffaloes and elephants and jackasses, and men in armour, and tomfools marching about. (Roars of laughter). He says he is going to alter all that and make it different. Well, I wish he had been here, because I could have given him a little hint how to do it. (Hear, hear, and laughter). I think he might have a series of allegorical pictures and exhibit them. He should get the Liberal Unionists and exhibit them in tableaux vivants and draw them through the streets. (Laughter.) He might have Lord Hartington in a little leaky boat and Lord R. Churchill standing in Macedonia calling on him to come over and help them—(more laughter)—and then in the City I would have Mr. Goschen in the act of presenting a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Renewed laughter.) But I would not stop there. I would have Mr. Jesse Collings in a three-acre field milking a cow. (Great laughter.) Sometimes, too, you see a happy family drawn about the street. Now I would have a gilded carriage in which I would put Joe Chamberlain beside a lot of dukes, duchesses, archbishops, publicans, and brewers. (Roars of laughter.) And I would have one more picture, and it should be Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury I would represent as Pharaoh and Mr. Gladstone as Moses, demanding that the people should be let go. (Loud cheers.) Well, I do hope our friend Mr. Alderman Whitehead will read what I have said, and be guided by my counsel. (Hear, hear.) If he does so you will have one of the most interesting Lord Mayor's shows that there has been for a great many years past. Sir Wilfrid, in further urging them to renewed efforts to make Mr. Whithead the first Liberal member for the county of Westmoreland, which had hitherto been a great yellow Tory desert, concluded by exclaiming—The hour and the man have come; see to it that you embrace the opportunity and do honour to yourselves and a lasting service to your country by returning Mr. Alderman Whitehead at the next election. (Great cheering.)

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES bad the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

A SALVATION ARMY LOVE EPISODE.

On Wednesday, 15th ult. proof was heard by Sheriff Guthrie, Glasgow, in an action raised by Elizabeth Kimmins, Govan, against George Clark, boilermaker, Govan, both formerly active members of the Salvation Army, claiming £100 as solatium for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, and £50 as the estimated amount of outlay which she incurred in preparing for the marriage:—

The first witness examined was the defender, who stated that he was 36 years of age. He was in the Salvation Army for five years, but he ceased to be a member in October 1886, as he could not see his way to some things they had done. He first became acquainted with pursuer in 1885. She was a member of the Salvation Army, and was in the habit of attending the meetings, in which he took an active part. He held the office of treasurer for two or three years. On the first Sunday of March 1886, after the meeting was over, he met pursuer accidentally, and spoke to her. They had a walk, and he told her that he was thinking of changing his mode of life, being a widower, and he asked her if she had any objections to him going with her. She said she had no objections whatever. He saw her parents on the Tuesday following, but they would not give their consent to his going with her. He intended to keep company with her with a view to marriage. He did not go with her for three weeks before going up to her parents' house; nor did he ask pursuer, before going to the house, to marry him. Pursuer's parents would not allow him to go with their daughter, on account of the difference in their age. One night, after he left the army, pursuer put herself in his way, and said she wanted to know his intentions. Defender replied that he was not going into such a family, and was not going to court her. In March he married another woman, who had been his housekeeper. He earned, on an average, 38s. weekly; and he had no other means.

Pursuer said she was twenty-four years of age. After going with her for about three weeks, defender asked her to marry him, and she accepted his offer. He wanted the matter kept quiet, and named the Glasgow Fair of 1886 as the time of their marriage. After they were engaged, defender had an interview with her parents, after which he said he had made it all right by which she understood he had asked her parents sanction to their marriage. She heard her father telling defender that she was leaving a good home, and defender replied that he would take her to as good a one if not better. She afterwards met defender at a mission meeting, and he said to her that he once had a desire to marry, but none now. She expressed her surprise, but he asked her just to leave the matter in the Lord's hands, and He would guide them aright. She was a machinist, and earned 10s. a week. She had suffered in health on account of the defender's conduct.

Mrs. Kimmins stated that she first knew that defender was keeping company with her daughter at the end of 1885. Some time in the early part of 1886 her daughter told her that she was engaged to defender. Her parents had no objection to the marriage. Witness did point out that there was a difference in ago, and said that he might get some one more about his own age. Defender replied that that could not make any difference, and said he could not give pursuer up. Witness thought they should use their own minds in the matter. She understood that they were engaged to be married at the Glasgow Fair of 1886. Corroborative evidence was furnished by Mr. Kimmins and others.

Alice Kimmins, a sister of the pursuer, admitted that her parents objected to defender's age, and he never came back to the house. For the defence, several witnesses spoke as to the opposition of the parents to the marriage. Mr. Kimmins being reported to have said that she would rather throw herself into the Clyde than let her daughter be married to Clark.

The Defender being recalled, he maintained that he had been forbidden by pursuer's parents to keep company with their daughter. He was three years a widower when he first spoke to the pursuer.

Sheriff Guthrie, remarking that circumstances seemed to suggest very strongly that there never had been an absolute breach of promise, or, if any promise had existed, that it was passed from when the parents made their objections, assoilzied the defender.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—

The Black Sea Fleet has lately been increased by two ironclads, and another will soon make its trial trip. The chief station is likely to be changed soon from Sebastopol to Novorossiisk.

The two ironclads, Chesma and Catherine II., have lately been undergoing several trials with their guns, of which the following is a brief account:—The guns on the ironclad Chesma were tested by a Committee, under the superintendence of Rear Admiral Kasnakoff, when, besides single shots, several broadsides from all the heavy guns were fired, as were also shots from the Hotchkiss guns. The result is stated to have been very satisfactory.

Just previously the Catherine I. had been on a trial trip with the Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Forts and Fleet. Vice Admiral Peschuroff, and I have every reason to believe her engines give entire satisfaction.

The third ironclad of the Black Sea Fleet, the Sinope, was brought to the dry docks to be finished. She is to undergo her trial trip on the 30th of November, in remembrance of the thirty fifth anniversary of the Battle of Sinope. This event is also to be celebrated th s year at Sebastopol by all the survivors of the officers who took part in it. These ironclads have been built by the Russians—so they say, although they seem to forget the number of Englishmen employed in their various yards in the Black Sea—and have caused great rejoicings. Another ironclad is being built, besides a steel torpedo ram called the Captain Sukan, which is expected to steam at least twenty miles per hour, and is to be ready next year.

Exclusive of large vessels built in the Black Sea, six gunboats have been constructed, which have given great satisfaction to the Russian Government. A month ago Vice-Admiral Peschuroff made a trip in the Volunteer Fleet steamer Moscow, the steamer used by the Czar during his trip in the Black Sea, and lately known to Englishmen as The Kinfauns Castle—from Sebastopol to Noverossisk, having in attendance the cruiser Pamait Mercury and the two gunboats Kubanetz and Ouraletz. After being out two days in rough weather they returned to port, but not before they had proved to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief their magnificent sea-going qualities.

Some idea can be formed from this of the activity now being shown in the Black Sea. What is more, when the Czar went from Novorossiisk to Batoum the other day it was the first time for more than thirty years that an Emperor of Russia has been able to look upon a Russian Fleet in those waters, to say nothing of being escorted by one.

THE RAILWAY DISASTERS IN AMERICA.

Fuller particulars are published of the disastrous collision which occurred in America on Wednesday, 10 ult, on the Lehigh Vally Railway, resulting in the loss of over sixty lives. A Catholic excursion party, numbering 5,500 people, was returning home from a temperance parade at Hamilton. There were seventy eight cars, divided into several sections. One section of nine cars stopped near Mud Run, either to allow a preceding train to gain headway or, as is also reported, because its engine was disabled. It is uncertain whether a signalman was sent back to warn the following section, which was composed of twelve cars drawn by two locomotives. However this may be, the train, without the least slackening of speed, dashed into the section ahead, which was crowded to its doors. The crash was terrific. Not a soul escaped from the rear car, which was drivdn two-thirds of its length into the one in front of it, and both cars telescoped the one next before them. Part of the wrecked train, with the maimed and the dead entangled in the debris, rolled down an embankment sixty to eighty feet high, whilst the other cars remained on the track.

The accident is charged to the carelessness of the driver, who had half a mile clear ahead in which the red light was plainly visible. He said he had been on duty forty-eight hours without rest, and had fallen asleep from exhaustion. The loss falling upon the Lehigh Valley Railway Company is estimated at 1,000,000, dols.

Another collision occurred on Tuesday, 16th ultimo, on the Lehigh Valley Railway, between a goods train and a construction train at Tamanend. Fifteen men were killed and seventeen injured. All the victims but one are natives of Hungary.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* hears from a trustworthy source that, at three o'clock on Monday morning (15th ultimo), an unfortunate Englishman and his wife, neither of whom spoke a word of German, were made to get out of their beds in the Orient express and to descend at Avricourt, because they had no passports.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

During the week ending 20th ultimo, when the last mail left, politicians in England were still busy with vacation speeches. Lord Hartington, Mr. Balfour, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Marriott, Q.C., Mr. Labouchere and Mr. W. O'Brien delivered addresses, and from these we make the following extracts:—

LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington arrived at Belfast on the 18th ultimo, and in the evening was entertained at a banquet. A letter was received from Mr. Chamberlain again referring to Lord Hartington as the "leader of the Liberal Unionist party." Replying to the toast of "Our distinguished guest," Lord Hartington claimed credit for having succeeded by his attitude in 1885 in encouraging many Liberal members to declare themselves openly and firmly in favour of the Union. He charged Mr. Gladstone with the responsibility of destroying a loyal band of followers in Ulster, and he declared that any Liberal or Parnellite member returned to Parliament for an Irish constituency would not scruple the next day to eject Mr. Gladstone from office if Mr. Parnell ordered it. Finally he denied that the Ulster Liberals had ceased to exist. They adhered, he said, to their former pledges, and were still willing at the proper time to concede local self-government to Ireland. He contradicted Mr. Morley's assertion that he had laid down impossible conditions for the settlement of the Irish question. He, however, advised Liberal Unionists to join with the Conservatives in defending the Union.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour was in Manchester on the 18th ultimo, and in the afternoon he met a number of gentlemen representing the Liberal Unionist party, who presented him with an address recognizing his services to the nation, conducted "in spite of obstacles and attacks such as few public men have ever had to encounter," and assuring him of support in "the prolonged struggle against lawlessness and crime." The address was supported in a speech by Professor Hopkinson, who was Mr. Balfour's opponent in East Manchester in the election of 1885. Mr. Balfour maintained that the Gladstonian party by allowing themselves to be dragged at the tail of the Parnellites had separated themselves from the Liberal Unionists and from the rest of the community by a moral as well as a political gulf. He replied to the strictures recently passed upon him by Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt, in relation mainly to the cases of Mr. O'Brien and the late Mr. Mandeville. Before receiving the address the Chief Secretary was entertained at luncheon, along with several Liberal Unionists friends, at the Reform Club, by Mr. Benjamin Armitage, of Sorrel Bank. This circumstance did not escape the notice of some members who were assembled in the billiard-room of the club, and a deputation was sent to the committee, then sitting, to protest against the action of those responsible for the invitation to Mr. Balfour.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, speaking at Plymouth on the 17th ult., declared that Ministers were determined that no alliance with the Dissentient Liberals would make them forget the principles they professed as Conservatives or induce them to recommend changes that would not commend themselves to their own party. Addressing another meeting in the evening, he claimed that the Government were not attacked because of their foreign and domestic policy, but only in regard to Ireland. Radicals, however, always looked at the Irish question through the spectacles provided by Mr. Parnell. It was not true that the Government had no policy but coercion for Ireland. What was wanted was that the various departments of Irish governments should be placed under political officials personally responsible to the House of Commons, and he would have liked to have seen a much larger proposal than was contained in the Irish Parliamentary Under-Secretary Bill.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Sir W. T. Marriott, Q. C., the Judge Advocate General, speaking on the 15th ult. at a meeting in Bradford under the auspices of the Bradford Conservative Registration Association, said that misrepresentation was not confined to the Irish, as those who had read the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour were aware. Let them take the Mandeville case. The charges made by Mr. Gladstone had been dissected by Mr. Balfour at Glasgow, and now Mr. Gladstone said he was not fully acquainted with the facts. His friend Mr. Morley said that Parliament was now paralysed, and had been brought to a deadlock. Was it? In the two years during which the present Government had been in office they had done far more than the late Gladstonian Government had done during its entire existence. By steady effort and perseverance the Government had redeemed the character of the House, and the paralysis into which it had been brought by Mr. Gladstone had been entirely cured. The fact was, the Liberals were enternally making promises which they never fulfilled, while the Unionist party, without talking so much, did a great deal. After defending the Ministerial Irish policy, Sir William observed that when once outrages were stopped, and Irishmen became loyal, the Government would be able to proceed. That was the true interpretation of Lord Hartington's speech. Turning to foreign and colonial policy, he contrasted affairs now with their condition between 1880 and 1885. Even the Opposition had been unable to discover a fault. Our foreign relations affected more deeply than anything else the welfare of our industrial population. Things were going on extremely well, and our flag was now standing out prominently on the side of peace, courted alike by Germany, Austria, and Italy, and, to a certain extent, by France. In conclusion, he urged the importance of union with our colonies.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN AND MR LABOUCHERE.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M P., addressing a meeting held at Bradford on the 18th ult., said the craving of the Irish heart was for friendship and peace, and the whole aim of the Government was to exasperate, calumniate, and madden the Irish. The English people would never permit Mr. Gladstone's work to be undone, and the Tories knew it and knew also that a general election would go against them. The Irish could be conquered by kindness, but never by coercion. Mr. Balfour might prosecute millions before he would pluck out the immortal and indestructible aspirations of the Irish people. He reminded them against that it was time for the men of England to tell this robber Government, Hands off! He believed that they had the power to do it. He knew that they had the will. They had one of the most glorious opportunities which occurred during centuries of binding the hearts of the Irish people to them with hoops of steel. The English people, he knew, had halted in confusion and bewilderment at the last general election, but now they knew the truth; and in all the annals of human affairs he knew of no brighter chapter of attainment than there would be if it could be recorded that the moment the English people realized that Ireland had been persecuted and laid waste in their name they passed a verdict that would accomplish the deliverance, the freedom and happiness of the Irish people. Mr. Labouchere, who spoke at the same meeting, said that trying to argue the Tories out of coercion was much like trying to argue a cow out of a clover field. Coercion had not succeeded in Ireland. The Irish must be allowed to have a Parliament for the management of their own purely Irish affairs, and there must be no buying out of Irish landlords by the guarantee of British credit. As for Mr. Chamberlain, no one troubled about what he now said.

INTERESTING TO CIGARETTE SMOKERS.

The *Lancet* publishes a report by their Analytical Sanitary Commiision on the results of their analysis of Egyptain cigarettes of five well-known brands. The following are the conclusions arrived at:—The Egyptian cigarettes, which we have examined, are made from genuine tobacco. No foreign substance, and particularly no opium or "enclassified alkaloid," whatever that may mean, is added. The paper and the cement are pure, the only possible objection being the trace of copper we found in the ash, which is probably due to the metallic lettering. Some proportion of Smyrna tobacco is commonly incorporated with the Turkish, which is always used. If this Smyrna or Salouk tobacco is present in excessive quantities the throats of some persons, if not of all, will be affected injuriously. It is probably safer to avoid it. Doubtless there are smokers who enjoy the Salouk flavour, as there are coffee-drinkers who like an admixture of chicory. The smoker must select his cigarette for himself, and we trust that in this case, as in so many others, the forewarned will be forearmed. Let it be remembered that tobacco, to say nothing of opium, is not grown in Egypt. The Egyptian manufactures select and blend their leaves, and to judge from the popularity of the cigarettes, they do so with great skill. In future they will probably be more careful in the use of Salouk, as every motive urges them to retain and extend their trade. Physicians will do good service by watching the effects upon their patients of cigarette smoking. If they find that the change from Egyptian to Turkish or English cigarettes removes unpleasant throat symptoms there will soon be a definite condemnation of Salouk tobacco.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE BEFORE THE EXODUS.

A discovery, some fruits of which have been added to the treasures in our national thesaurus of antiquities, has just enabled modern learning to rifle the escritoire of the Pharaohs before the Exodus, and to explore their correspondence.

AN HISTORICAL CRUX: WHAT BROUGHT THE JEWS TO EGYPT?

The presence of large numbers of Semites in Ancient Egypt has always been a puzzle to historians, and what first led to their migrati ng from Mesopotamia to the land of the Pharaohs has never hitherto been made clear. Quite recently, however, the British Museum has become possessed of a number of cuneiform tablets which throw considerable light on the subject. Early in the present year a number of these tablets were offered for sale in Cairo. They had been dug up from the grave of a Royal scribe of Amenophis III. and IV., of the eighteenth dynasty, which had given up its records, and not only records but seals and papyri of great historical and artistic value. Some went to the Boulak Museum, some to Berlin, others to private persons, and eighty-one have found their way to the British Museum. These last have now been arranged and catalogued by Mr. Budge, the well-known Egyptologist, whose investigations have brought to light a most interesting chapter in the history of ancient Egypt. Not only do the tablets explain the historical crux mentioned above, but they introduce us to the family life of the early Kings; they picture to us the splendours of the Royal palaces; they enable us to assist at the betrothal of the Kings' daughters, and to follow the Kings to their hunting grounds. Most of the tablets are letters addressed to Amenophis III., and some are from Tushratta, King of Mesopotamia.

ANSWER: THE LOVE STORY OF TI.

Amenophis III. was a mighty hunter, and once on a shooting trip into Mesopotamia after big game he, like a King in a fairy-tale, met and loved Ti, the daughter of Tushratta. They were married in due time, and Ti went down into Egypt with 317 of her principal ladies. This brought a host of their Semitic countrymen along, who found in Egypt a good field for their business capacities, and, gradually, like the modern Jews in Russia, got possession of the lands and goods of their hosts. The influence of the Semitic Queen is attested by the very fact that this library of cuneiform tablets was preserved. And under the feeble Sovereigns who followed her countrymen doubtless held their own. But at last came the nineteenth dynasty, and the Pharaoh "who knew not Joseph." Then they were set to brick-making and pyramid-building, till the outbreak which led to the Red Sea triumph.

ROYAL MATCH-MAKINGF OURTEEN CENTURIES B.C.

Mr. Budge has translated three of the letters. One is from Tushratta to Amenophis. After many complimentary salutations he proposes to his son-in-law that they should continue the arrangement made by their fathers for pasturing double-humped camels, and in this way he leads up to the main purport of his epistle. He says that Maine, his great nephew, is ambitious to marry the daughter of the King of Egypt, and he pleads that Maine might be allowed to go down to Egypt to woo in person. The alliance would, he considers, be a bond of union between the two countries, and he adds, as though by an afterthought that the gold which Amenophis appears to have asked for should be sent at once, together with "large gold jars, large gold plates, and other articles made of gold." After this meaning interpolation he returns to the marriage question, and proposes to act in the matter of the dowry in the same way in which his grandfather acted, presumably on a like occasion. He then enlarges on the wealth of his kingdom, where "gold is like dust which cannot be counted," and he adds an inventory of presents which he is sending, articles of gold, inlay, and harness and thirty eunuchs.

A NOTE FROM THE KING OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Another letter is from the King of Karaduniyash, the traditional garden of Eden. A third is from the King of Alashiya, asking for the return of the goods of a deceased subject who had died in Egypt, and sending many consolatory presents—bronze vessels, some trees, and a bull. In return he asks only for "two kukupu jars and a man who understands eagles"—just as a mediæval magnate might ask for a falconer. There is also a (supposed) reference to the plague.

A NEW POEM BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

It is a popular error to suppose that Sir Edwin Arnold always writes in his Islamic and Buddhist vein. Nothing can be more "modern" in spirit, and, it may be added more dainty and exquisite in execution, than the verses "To a Pair of Slippers in the Egyptian Exhibition, Piccadilly," which he contributes to the new number of the *Universal Review*. Some readers of "The Light of Asia" will be surprised to find Sir Edwin beginning in this way:—

Tiny slippers of gold and green,
Tied with a mouldering golden cord!
What pretty feet they must have been,
When Cæsar Augustus was Egypt's Lord!
Somebody graceful and fair you were!
Not many girls could dance in these!
When did the Shoemaker make you, dear,
Such a nice pair of Egyptian "threes"?

Where were you measured? In Sais, or On,
Memphis, or Thebes, or Pelusium?—
Fitting them featly your brown toes upon,
Lacing them deftly with finger and thumb,
I seem to see you!—so long ago!
Twenty centuries—less or more!
And here are the sandals; yet none of us know
What name, or fortune, or face you bore!

So, Sir Edwin Arnold goes on for several stanzas, until we come to the following quaint fancy:—

Were you she whom I met at dinner last week,
With eyes and hair of the Ptolemy black,
Who still of this "find" in the Fayoum would speak,
And to scarabs and Pharaohs would carry us back?
A scent of lotus around her hung,
She had such a far-away wistful air,
As of somebody born when the Earth was young,
And wore of gilt slippers a lovely pair!

Perchance you were married. These might have been
Part of your trousseau—the wedding shoes;
And you laid them aside with the lote-leaves green,
And painted clay gods which a Bride did use:
And, may be, to-day, by Nile's bright waters,
Damsels of Egypt in gowns of blue—
Great-great-great-very-great granddaughters—
Owe their shapely insteps to you!

The poem is illustrated with numerous designs of peculiar felicity and fitness by Mr. Bernard Partridge. It is not often that poet and illustrator work together so well.

BAYONET *VS.* BEAR.

On Saturday evening (13th ult.), an extraordinary struggle with a bear took place at Franklin's Gardens, a place of popular resort at Northampton. The local volunteers had been having their annual sports, terminating with a mimic night-attack. The repeated volleying in the grounds seemed to have alarmed the wild animals kept there, and when a man, named Gotch, entered the bear-pit to attend the animals, one of the brutes rushed upon him from behind and knocked him to the ground. The man, who was rendered partially insensible, at once became at the mercy of the bear, which, taking its victim's head in its claws commenced gnawing at his scalp, from which the blood flowed profusely. An alarm was quickly raised by those who had seen the man enter, but no one was daring enough to follow him to attempt a rescue. Lieutenant-Colonel Hollis, who with other volunteers was attracted by the cries of the on-lookers, drew his sword and hurled it down at the bear. The point of the weapon struck the brute, but, instead of scaring it from its prey, incensed it still more. Lieutenant Hull, who also came up, at last determined to enter the pit, and, taking a rifle with bayonet fixed from another volunteer, he jumped into the place and pluckily attacked the now thoroughly ferocious brute. With a powerful thrust he drove the bayonet right into its shoulder, when, with a howl of pain, it immediately released its hold on the prostrate man and turned upon Lieutenant Hull, who, however, managed to keep the animal at bay and ultimately to drive it to the wall by repeated thrusts with his bayonet. Several persons entered the pit to the relief of Gotch, who with difficulty was got out. He was taken to the infirmary by the abulance corps, which was on the ground. Lieutenant Hull was the last to leave the pit, leaving the bear apparently dying from its numerous wounds. Gotch, on his arrival at the infirmary, was found to be very seriously wounded in the head, the scalp being torn from the skull in several places.

The Empress Frederick has purchased the Villa Reiss, at Cronberg, in the Taunus, for £25,000. Cronberg is a pretty little town near Konigstein, and lies in the most beautiful part of the Taunus country, amidst wood and hills. The Villa Reiss is a fine house, and stands in extensive grounds. It is rumoured that the Empress intends the place to be the residence of her second daughter, Princess Victoria, after her marriage with Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS.

In April last a parcel of bonds of the face value of 400,000 dols. was stolen while in transit from Buenos Ayres to England. The bonds stolen were those known as Series B. Cedulas of the Banco Hipotecario Nacional. They were consigned to the firm of Messrs. William Brandt, Sons, and Co., of 4, Frecchurch-avenue, but never reached them. A reward of £500 was offered for their recovery, but without avail, and they were looked upon as lost. A few days ago Messrs. Brandt and Co. received by post a bulky parcel, bearing the postmark of Genoa, Italy, which contained 26,000 dols. worth of the missing bonds, and also a letter from a clerk who was formerly in the service of the firm at Buenos Ayres, by whom the bonds were sent to Messrs. Brandt. He wrote that he bitterly regretted that he had stolen the bonds, and that he felt the only thing he could do to atone for his fault was to restore the balance of the bonds—namely 26,000 dols. Shortly after this Messrs. Brandt received a communication from a banker at Paris to the effect that bonds to the value of 6,000 dols. had been left with them for examination by a young man who wished to dispose off them. He did not return, and it was found that they were a portion of the stolen bonds. Messrs. Brandt have thus recovered 32,000 dols. out of the 40,000 dols. It appears that bonds to the value of 50,000 dols. were made up in a large letter and given to the clerk in question to take to the post-office at Buenos Ayres, in order that they might be registered. The clerk made up a dummy letter, which he took with him and had registered, retaining the original package. The robbery could not be found out until the package arrived in England, and this consequently gave the thief time to get clear off. The clerk left the firm's service a few days afterwards, and on turning out his desk other bonds to the value of 10,000 dols. were discovered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I steamer Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D Campbell, arrived in Bombay yesterday from London via Karachi with a general cargo and Captain Burke and 15 military details, and 15 native passengers on deck.

The British steamer Drumberlie, 1,608 tons, Captain W Sutherland, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Cardiff (October 10), with 3,352 tons coals for the G I P R Co. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE PORTUGUESE CRUISER ZAIRE.

This war cruiser, which passed through Bombay two weeks ago, in command of Captain C M P Vianna, on her way to the Portuguese settlement of Diu, on account of some tempest in the tea-pot that was said to be raging there, returned to this port yesterday afternoon. She will remain in Bombay about six weeks. Her future destination is not known at present.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia ..	3274	Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Clyde	..	Mudie	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ C. Macdonald	1716	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ China	1391	Billinge	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ City of Canterbury	2039	A. B. Gray.......	K	Sir C. Forbes & Co
„ Werneth Hall	2696	T. S. H. Millard.	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Labourdonais	1274	Sibilet	N	M. Martimes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ W. Hall	2240	J. Verrill	2	E. Bates & Co.
„ Khiva	1419	Crewe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ R. Rubattino	2014	G. Merello......	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ Mecca......	936	L. Anderson....	11	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Hampstead.	1447	E. Jones	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
5	H. M. S. Serapis...	Boardman...	Portsmouth, Oct. 18.
6	Huzara (s)	Campbell ..	London.
	Zaire (gun-boat)..	Vianna	Diu.
	Drumberlie (s) ...	Sutherland..	Cardiff, Oct. 10.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi and Coast.
„ Coconada, for Marmagoa.
„ Clyde, for China and Australia.

DAILY EXPORTS—November 6.

For Liverpool.

Cy of Canterbury s—762 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum; 1,001 cwts myrabolums, J Esa; 95 bales wool, S Doss; 150 gunny rags, B Moolji; 1,005 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj; 102 bales coir yarn, B Gopalji; 1,180 cwts crusted bones, E Peerdina; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 66 bales wool, Punnett and Co; 58 bales wool, H Corji; 2,000 cwts bone meal, F M Rahimbhai; 550 cwts myrabolums, N Napoo.

Werneth Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 330 cwts coir yarn, P Govindji.

Iran s—47970 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For London.

Clan Macdonald s—120 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 6 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld; 5 bales woolen goods, Haim and David; 74 cwts gum, D Bhimji and Co.

For Dunkirk.

China s—2,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,250 cwts wheat, 650 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai.

Mt Lebanon s—780 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co;

For Havre.

Worsley Hall s—166 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 11 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 16 cwts gum, L Manek.

For Marseilles.

Kt of St Georges,—1,000 teelseed, J Fachiri; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co; 498 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 1,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste.

Amphitrite s,—8 cases Indian curiosities, A. H. Lloyd's Agency; 425 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Genoa.

R. Rubattino s,—189 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Kobe.

Clyde s,—200 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, S. J. David and Co.

For Shanghai.

Clyde s,—100 bales twist, D, Sassoon and Co; 58 bales twist, C. Bomanji and Co; 30 bales twist, and 58 bales piecegoods, S J David and Co; 487 bales twist and 63 bales piecegoods, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Clyde s,—261 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, D P Marker; 50 bales twist, A C Esmailji; 200 bales twist, C Ebhram; 82 bales twist, S. J. David and Co; 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 103 bales twist, C. Bomanji and Co; 100 bales twist, 244 cwts raisins, H A Esmail and Co.

For Calcutta.

Goa s,—36 bales cotton, R Luckmandass.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley,
Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.
Bombay, November 7, 1888.

1. A meeting of "A" company will be held in the Volunteer Club rooms this evening at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. The third Class Ranges will be reserved as far as necessary for "A" Company on Saturday morning, the 10th inst.

3. Capt. E. R. Freeborn is granted [illegible] leave of absence from 6th inst. to [illegible] Dec. next, on private affairs.

4. No. 2434 Vol. H. [illegible] having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company.

No. 2722 Vol. D. Warner having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HOW TO BUILD FIRE-PROOF HOUSES.

MR. THOMAS GIBSON, writes to the *Society of Art's Journal* as follows :—

It is curious that, while we have such disastrous and numerous fires in this and neighbouring countries, and in North America, there are modern cities and towns not far off absolutely fire-proof, as Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. Yet it is so easy to make houses fire-proof with wood that many of the architects and builders of Buenos Ayres, and other towns, probably never think they are building fire-proof! They neither use iron nor the arch. As the province is without trees the builders have to use the hard woods from far up the river, which are dear, and so they use little, this being the whole secret.

A hundred walking-sticks may be placed two and a half inches from each other, and yet a fire cannot be made of them if they are spread gridiron-fashion, say across two little walls of brick, and a fire kindled below; it will burn through, say four of the sticks which are in the flames, but there it ends. In the same way, if a waggon-load of shavings and pieces of pine were provided, and half were packed under the best bed in a Buenos Ayres house, and the other half piled over it and set on fire, the bonfire would eventually burn through four or five of the hard wood joists above, and the bricks and tiles of the floor resting on the same would fall through, but there it would end, the house could not be set on fire.

The houses are built as follows, the material being brick:—Each floor and the roof (which is flat) are supported by joists of hard wood, about the same distance apart as in this country; across these are laid flat rails of the same, and the spaces between these are bridged over by thin bricks thirteen and a half inches long, their ends resting on the rails; another layer of bricks is then laid with lime, and generally on this a layer of flat tiles. The roof is exactly the same, but has a slope of about 1 in 30. Then the doors and windows have no boxes, but simply frames, which are set up on building the walls, and built in. There is no lathing, nor wainscot, nor skirting of the bottom of the walls. And all the wood is of the hard and hardish kinds, slow to ignite. Thus the houses are, as already said, absolutely fire-proof.

The modern houses of Buenos Ayres are very much like those of London, Bath, or Edinburgh, nor would anyone see much difference either outside or in. It would be easy, therefore, to adopt the same way of building here, with the necessary slight modifications. The ends of the joists in the walls would probably decay, in course of time, from external damp penetrating, if they were not of wood indestructible from damp, like in the River Plate towns, where in the experience of the Spaniards, which extends to about two centuries, it does not rot. Hence, if they were only of oak, or, perhaps, teak in this country, a cornice should be built at the top of the walls of each storey, on which the joists should rest besides on half of the wall, and so be sustained if their ends were rotted. The projection stuccoed over would form a cornice, being completed on the other walls, and be ornamental. But this is only necessary for men who would prefer wooden to iron joists. Why not prefer iron, in this the cheapest iron country in the world?

The lathing of the ceilings and walls should be done with iron instead of wood; narrow hoop-iron would do; and the slates be supported by sheet-iron, the drilling of which, and the fixing the slates—perhaps by screws and nuts, could surely be accomplished by our intelligent smiths and slaters. The thick suspended slate would be the best, easily turning to the side when one gets broken.

Lastly, the coldness of the floors could be obviated by their being covered with thin boards of pine, or, better, black poplar, three-quarters of an inch thick, and carpets above; but all the rest of the wood in the house should be of oak or teak, or other hard wood, both hard and wanting in that resin which makes pine so combustible, flying into blazes. Note.—In Buenos Ayres they use carpets in winter, replaced by cool mats in summer; for greater warmth, however, and probably as cheaper, some builders have latterly put in pine floors on the hard wood joints instead of bricks and tiles, which is bad policy, and these newer houses are excluded where I state that the city is absolutely fire-proof. But the houses indicated before the above note could not be set on fire by a bonfire made in the best bedroom: but adhering otherwise to the River Plate Plan, no boxing nor mouldings of wood around doors and windows, no wainscotting or skirting of wood, but such being done with plaster, stucco, paint, gold, and vermillion, if wished.

Instead of filling our houses with combustible pine, it would surely be better thus to copy the Spanish race in their fire-proof towns, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Rosario, Parana, &c., where no human lives are lost by fire, nor priceless works of art! We not only make combustible private dwellings, but hospitals, infirmaries, lunatic asylums, sailors' homes, and the like, and the inmates are burned alive, or they are nearly killed by the burst ing of the cistern on the roof, as in St. George's Hospital not long ago. The great lunatic asylum to the east of Glasgow, only finished a few years ago, was afterwards on fire, and the managing staff at their wits' end with the 400 and odd lunatics within. Theatres, halls, and churches are combustible, exposing us to frightful risks. And the money losses are tremendous; mills, factories, iron works, even in the country where iron is so cheap, are combustible, and are often burned up new in consequence.

And it is totally unnecessary! When the Theatre Royal, of Edinburgh, was burned the last time but one, and the Lord Dean of Guild and others perished at the post of duty by the falling of a wall, and the Surrey Theatre was destroyed the same way about a fortnight after, the *Times* had a leader alluding to both, and saying that a theatre need not have a particle of wood in it but the stage floor. Even this floor, the writer thinks, could easily be of iron, with a thin lining of wood on it.

We have new to learn to build without enough of wood to be capable of conflagration.

Finally, why should we be at the mercy of any madman who, with a penny box of matches, could fire a dozen houses, theatres, infirmaries, or palaces?

THE LATEST DUELS IN FRANCE.

THE mail brings news of two interesting duels in France—one a political duel, the other a ladies' event. But gallantry dictates that the latter, though it ended in a *fiasco*, shall take precedence. Here is the account as given by the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*:—

Parisians have been very nearly enjoying the sensation of a genuine and actual female duel. Two young women really confronted each other in the Wood of Meudon, provided with rapiers, and all ready to use their weapons to the best of their ability and address. It happened in this way. One of the aforesaid fair ones was on intimate terms with a gay Parisian, to whom in a weak moment she introduced the friend who was afterwards to face her on the ground. The friend took a fancy to her protector, he reciprocated the sentiment, and it ended by the gentleman bidding adieu to the old love and taking up with the new. Bitter feelings rankled in the bosom of the discarded flame, and on Wednesday morning, 15th ult., chancing to meet her false friends in the street, she treated the girl to a sound box on the ear. An encounter was hastily arranged between the women, in spite of the remonstrances of the gentleman, and in the afternoon the rivals repaired to the wood at Meudon to fight their quarrel out. They had, however, reckoned without their host. The gentleman, determined to avert bloodshed at all cost, adopted the heroic measure of reporting the whole affair to the police. So just as the two girls were stationed, rapier in hand, on a convenient bit of greensward all ready for the fray, the gendarmes pounced down upon them, disarmed them, and marched them off to the police magistrate, who read them a severe lecture. Their weapons were confiscated, and the duel, nipped in the bud, fell through altogether.

The political duel was fought the same day:—

The principals were M. C. Dreyfus, deputy for the Seine, and editor of the *Nation* and M. de Labruyere, editor of the Boulangist organ, the *Cocarde*. A few days previously M. Camille Dreyfus wrote in his newspaper that being weary of party politics, and being as much opposed to General Boulanger as he was independent of M. Floquet, and being, moreover, hostile alike to M. Jules Ferry and Mgr. Freppel, he intended to resume his libetty of thought and action. The *Cocarde* took this up eagerly. "So M. Camille Dreyfus has been disposing of his independence," it exclaimed. For how much? Indignant at a sally which seemed to insinuate that he had been in the pay of some party leader. M. Camille Dreyfus at once sent a couple of his friends M. Emmanuel Arene and M. Gaillard in search of M. de Labruyere. They met in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Labruyere said that he assumed the responsibility of these strictures on M. Camille Dreyfus, and in the course of the evening a duel was arranged, M. Thiebaud, one of General Boulanger's most devoted partisans, and M. Mess, of the *Cocarde*, acting on behalf of M. de Labruyere. The encounter came off at three o'clock that afternoon, at a convenient spot in the environs of Paris. Swords were the weapons selected, and in the very first pass M. Camille Dreyfus received a thrust in the breast, which put an end to the engagement. M. de Labruyere has declared that if he had known anything of the objectionable paragraphs, he would not have permitted its insertion in his journal.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
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HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. D. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
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Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
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From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	—
Superior ,, ,,	,, 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	—
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From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, ORDBAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 5 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 1 ...	—
Medoc	,, ...	...
Les Canons	,, 1 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	,, 23	...
From MUNIER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVARY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	,, 1 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 13 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29	,, 31 0
BRANDY.		
R. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	,, ...
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	,, 19 8	,, ...
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,, ,, ,,	,, 22	
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	,, 18 0	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended	...	...
Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, ...
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	,, 6 4	4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	,, 5	...
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	,, 14	...
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 20 to 34.	0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	,, 2	per t.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. —	Rs. ...
Jelery	,, —	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, —	,, ...
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 10
Spinage in Water	,, —	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, —	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, —	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, —	,, 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 12
Green Peas	,, ...	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ...	,, 0 12
Liver Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 4
Brunswick Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Sarquellen Liber...urst	,, ...	,, 1 8
Mettwurst	,, ...	,, 1 8
Cervelatwurst	,, ...	,, 1 8
French Champignons	,, ...	,, 1 0
Yellow Turnips	,, ...	,, 0 12

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

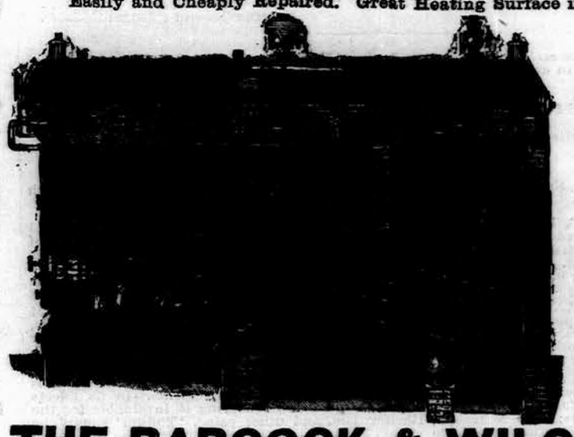
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horses shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.
Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
EACH & BARNICOTT, Sherborne, Dorset.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. and 11s. each. Postage extra.

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STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.
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European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d Packets and 6d. 1s. 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE
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ESTABLISHED 1781
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

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MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
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THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)
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Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."
TO MESSMEN!—For general use, or merely as a standby, you will find that SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE ESSENCES are very useful, as a cup or a gallon can be made in a minute, without trouble or waste. They are now largely used in England and the Colonies. Trade mark for bottled goods, a "Pyramid." Thos. Symington & Co., Edinburgh, are also makers of the celebrated Coffee and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, and Cocoa and Milk. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers.
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LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



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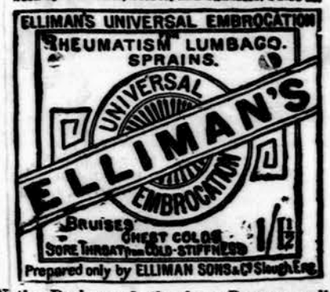
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



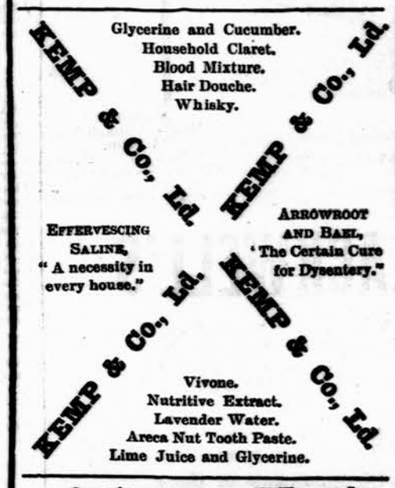
FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
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FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

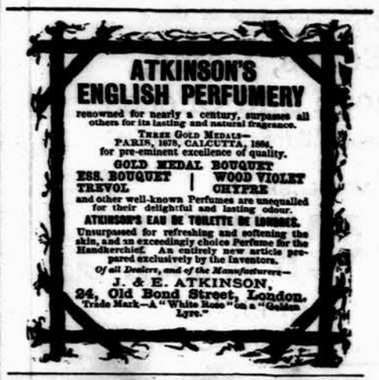
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.
"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.
"Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.
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Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers. Price 2s.



Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.





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IN A HOT CLIMATE.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is patronised by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
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LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.
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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 8, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of especially calling your notice to the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a single imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their size, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances and confirmation of the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the public, and from a conscientious belief that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, afford striking evidence of the [illegible] Bombay.
While recording [illegible] been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of the citizens of the past and present generation.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
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Branch Establishment [illegible]
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No. 5501.
The "Tulwar" Charm or Toothpick.
Gold, Rs. 11, cash.
Silver, Rs. 5, cash.



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Rs. 15, cash.
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Large size, Gold, Rs. 27, cash.
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No. 5499.
"Kookree" Knife Charm.
Gold, Rs. 12, cash.
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No. 5510.
Dagger.
Gold, Rs. 14, cash.
Silver, Rs. 5, cash.



No. 5500.
Burmese Sword Charm or Toothpick.
Gold, Rs. 15, cash. Silver, Rs. 9, cash.



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Afghan Knife.
Gold, Rs. 10, cash
Silver, Rs. 4, cash



No. 5505.
The Nepaulese Cookree Scarf Pin.
Gold, Rs. 10, cash.
Silver, Rs. 4, cash.



No. 5508.
The "Kuttar" Dagger Charm.
Gold, Rs. 22, cash.
Silver, Rs. 9, cash.

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No. 5502.
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Gold, Rs. 12, cash.
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH

HOCKING'S

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &c.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have [illegible] myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff-Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably.'

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc- "cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In childbains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec- "tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish- "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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